The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Amended Tax and Tariff Bill Passed in the House.

Reduction by the Tariff and Internal Revenue Sections, $43,000,000.

Uniform Tax of Twenty Cents on All Kinds of Tobacco.

The Senate Adjournment Resolution Concurred in by the House.

Senator Conkling Declares War Against the Associated Press.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The House, always eccentric and impulsive, outdid itself today in the rapidity with which it threw off business, and the energy which it displayed in making a way clear for an immediate adjournment. Mr. Dawes opened the action by getting the debate on the Internal Revenue sections of the tax bill extended for one hour, but failed to get the House into Committee owing to the almost universal desire of members to have some expression on the adjournment question. The bill was finally put on its passage under a suspension of the rules. The ayes was bold and unexpected, taking the House by genuine surprise. Hardly had the fact that a Tariff bill was finally passed dawned on the intelligence of the House, before Mr. Dawes offered another resolution discharging his Committee from further consideration of the Senate resolution of adjournment, May 29, and returning it to that body with the concurrence of the House. The Speaker's call for the ayes on this was answered by a tremendous shout, but there were enough doubters to secure a call of the roll, which gave many more than the required two-thirds. During the call of the roll one member of the Committee of Ways and Means informed Mr. Dawes that he had changed his mind, and would now vote to report the Senate resolution favorably, so that, had two-thirds not been obtained, the resolution would also have been submitted to the House as a report from the Committee, when a majority would have passed it. The announcement of the result was greeted with hearty applause on the Democratic side, and a general sense of relief all over the House. Two of the most puzzling and troublesome questions of legislation were out of the way, and the end of the session visible. The total amount of reduction of duties and revenue the combined Tariff and Tax bill, as it will passed the House to-day, is $42,458,431 this amount $39,645,776 is taken from the tariff imated on last year's customs receipts. The mation upon some of the most important arse as follows: Wool and manufactures of wool, $5,858,274, or $22,326,000 less than in bill as originally reported. On cotton and ton manufactures, $1,071,388; on iron and its ufactures, $1,376,613; on leather, $39,400; salt, 3; coal, $216,154; chicory, $92,880; steel its manufactures, $459,285; lumber, $188,980; per, $97,763; plate glass, $44,201; tin, $949,071; ine rubber, $93,907. The free list, including tea coffee, an ount to $18,849,149. The reduction tobacco is estimated at $6,720,000; on gas and ches, $1,923,128, and on bank checks at $1,250,-

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The most complicated and many-sided question ich has come before Congress this session, has at last a ring to the tax on tobacco. It ally disposed of to day, the tax is made uniform 20 cents, these figures being fixed in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The lobby were ident this morning that they would succeed ting the amount cut down to 16 cents, and their combinations all arranged for that ct. These most disappointed in the ion of the House to-day were owners of sixteen hundred warehouses, which ad a toll on the entire tobacco trade of the try, but which are now abolished, except for rtation purposes. Under the new provisions e Tax bill any man who makes tobacco can ship it where he pleases.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

hiskey distillers, who are largely represented , appear to be entirely satisfied with the sec- affecting their interests.

NOT INSTRUCTED.

telegram was received here, to-day, to the t that the Georgia delegation, elected by the Convention to the Philadelphia Convention, not instructed for Grant.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

e only thing to be accounted for in the ation offered by Butler in the House, ay, relative to the Washington ty, is his morbid love for ciety. He has had a speech prepared on the ay for some time, and he unsuccessfully ht to get it in under the resolution which he ed to-day. There have been rumors lately e was opposed to Grant's renomination, he confidential relations at the White House, ther with the representations he makes con- ally on the floor, as to his relations with the dent, forbid any such construction. A gen- an of prominence, who has given great at- on to the Treaty negotiations, says he is confident that the ratification the supplementary article, withdrawing the or indirect damages, will result in the re- on by the Geneva Arbitrators of the direct ts growing out of the depredations of the rauders Georgia, Shenandoah, and Florida. e indirect claims had been allowed to go be- the tribunal, their rejection would, he s, have been certain; but the Arbitrators id have been disposed to be liberal in mak- their allowance upon the claims for direct ages, and the British counsel would not have ed in this course after they had seen the ionable indirect claims thus happily of rest. If the arbitration should e under the supplementary article be in con- ith that Great Britain will contest the direct s at every step, and that the result of the rs of her counsel to prevent a judgment fa- le to the United States will be the rejection the claims arising from the depredations of els for whose escape the British Government ot sincerely to blame. The loss to American nals, it this should be the result, is stated bout $15,000,000.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

ompliy upon ascertaining the character of Pitman's notes of the Buell Court, General ers proposed that the Secretary of War be ted to procure a full transcript of record for of the War Department, and also to send er to the House of Representatives. A bill as offered was introduced by General Coburn passed without objection. The evidence al- y taken, which has been of a searching char- r, has led members of the Committee to ubt the propriety and necessity of printing official reports made concerning erations of the armies during the rebellion. plan is to have the Secretary of War fur- them to the public printer in the proper logical order. A bill was passed directing work to begin next week, but was afterward re- ed without attracting attention, through the ts of parties wishing to obtain control of the aging and printing. The chances are that a resolution in effect reviving the law will before adjournment.

CONKLING'S WAR ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

nator Conkling has taken the war-path with the newspapers, and is now engaged in first fell against the windmill of the Associated Press. Mr. Hamlin appeared, at the re- st of the Senator from New York (who, when ators on a crusade against journalism, is al- the background, and puts forward some e Senator as figure-head), introduced in the ate a resolution for the removal of A. Devins, ociated Press reporter of the Senate pro- ings, and moved that it be referred to the ate on Privileges and Elections. Mr. ker, who, on more than one occasion, has s quiet but very effective way shown elf a true friend of a free and independent , objected to the reference of the bill to-day. attempts have, from time to time, been in the Senate to control the reports of the ssed. Press. One of the most notable of was made in December, 1869, by Senator ell, who moved to expel the Associated Press orter from the gallery because they would ntain for him the name of the author of a ional item from New York to the New Or- papers. He afterward withdrew his reso-

[To the Associated Press.]

PROCEEDS WITH THIS INJUSTICE.

ASHINGTON, May 20.—A report received at the Department, dated Fort Lemhi, Idaho, 9th inst., from General Gibbon reports a collision between General Gibbon and a thieving band of Utes from Ashindale, north-west of Arbiguar, on the 6th inst. One Indian was killed and one soldier severely wounded. The attack was made by the Indians in the presence of the Indian agent, and the troops defended themselves after repeated insults. Every effort was made to prevent trouble by the Agent and commanding officer. General Granger leaves to-day, to prevent further trouble if possible, and says he is just informed that the Apaches are going peaceably to their new reservation at Tularosa.

BONDS OF '62.

The amount of called 1862 bonds yet outstanding is $11,123,150.

DIED.

George Bartell, Chief of the Sixth Treasury Division of the Secretary's office, and formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died at Rockford, Conn., this morning.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The total reduction by the tariff and internal revenue sections is estimated at $43,000,000.

CORRECTION.

In the proceedings on the Tariff bill last Friday the reporter, by mistake, attributed to Mr. Cox of Michigan, a motion to reduce the tax on Moxie iron made from sand ore by one process, to $6 30 per ton. It was Mr. Golladay, of Tennessee, who made the motion. Mr. Conger was opposed to such reduction, inasmuch as Moxie iron, which is made in Canada, comes into direct competition with the Michigan Lake Superior iron. He (Mr. Conger) therefore labors to protect this rate of duty lots in this iron, which is equal to Swedish iron, at the same rate as pig iron.

THE CLAIMS OF MRS FITZHUGH,

relative of the family of General Washington, for $275,000 for wood and timber taken from her estate for the United States Army during the Rebellion, was filed to-day before the Southern Claims Commission. Among the papers is a safeguard to the lady, her family and property, from General Winfield Scott.

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

Representative Sargent will, to-morrow, for himself and Mr. Peters and Mr. Warren, make a report on the charges made by the New York Sun against Secretary Robeson. Representatives Blair and Archer will present dissenting views.

SEWARD INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Tribune correspondent has interviewed ex-Secretary Seward on the Alabama Claims. Mr Seward said that few people had noticed the Alabama Claims question, or laughed at it, and not get excited over it. He referred to the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty as a means of over coming all difficulty in the case, and stated that the people, if dissatisfied with the Washington Treaty, should urge the Government to bring up the former and have it ratified by the Senate. Mr. Seward favors the adoption of the supplemental article to the Washington Treaty, and thinks the Senate will recommend its adoption; but, in either event, there is no danger of a war between England and America.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the Supplemental Apportionment bill, giving one additional Representative to each of the following States: New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida.

Mr. CONKLING said he thought the bill ought not to pass, and suggested that it be laid over till Senators could examine it carefully.

Mr. EDMUNDS consented, and the bill went over.

LIVE STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transit.

After the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over, and the Senate resumed the consideration of

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION BILL.

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the Clerk to read the order made by the Senate on Friday, that this bill should be taken up at 12 m. to-day, and considered to the exclusion of all other business, till disposed of.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this order introduced into the Senate an arbitrary rule, in violation of its traditional and history, and he moved to reconsider the vote by which the order was made.

Mr. SCOTT moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to.

THE PIPING OF OFFENCE.

Mr. BAMLIN offered the following, and moved to refer to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

WHEREAS, There has been published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, a card, in the following words:

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 17, 1872.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

SIR—As you have published Senator Conkling's infamous attack on the Associated Press and sense of its employees, please give me space to say that all his statements relating to me, except the statement that I sit in the gallery, are absolutely false. Respectfully,

(signed) A. DEVINS.

To porter United States Senate for Associated Press.

AND WHEREAS, said Devins has held, and now holds, his place in the Senate gallery as reporter for the Associated Press by favor of the Senate, and said Devins having by the publication of said card, forfeited all claims, to the future courtesy of the Senate therefore;

Be it resolved, That said A. Devins be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate gallery.

Mr. SPRAGUE objected to the presentation of the resolution, and it went over.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. STRAGUE said he had received communications setting forth serious objections to the Steamboat bill passed by the Senate last week, and he moved to reconsider the vote on it.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled the motion out of order, the House having already acted on the bill, but said it would be in order to send a message to the House, asking it to recede from its action on the bill.

THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL AGAIN.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Ku-Klux habeas corpus suspension bill.

Mr. BLAIR addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Incidentally brief remarks on the other side were made by Messrs. Sawyer, Scott, Clayton, Spencer.

Mr. CAMERON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that he would ask an Executive Session at noon on Wednesday.

NEAT RELATIONS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill authorizing the adoption of a system of general regulations for the Army.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

CONSIDERATION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL RESUMED.

Messrs. OSBORN, ALCORN and AMES took part in the discussion, the latter two in a running colloquy between the two Mississippi Senators. Mr. Alcorn charged Mr. Ames with not having a residence of the State, and with selling its people as murderers in a former speech, he having said sixty-eight murders were committed within three months of Mr. Alcorn's administration as Governor, when but eighteen were committed.

Mr. AMES said he had been informed that this resolution passed the Convention when great confusion prevailed, in the closing hours of the Convention, and when not a dozen people were in it. He was about.

Mr. AMES said he was not prepared to believe the statement of his colleague. Mr. Ames then charged that his colleague was persuading colored people to accept separate schools. They had been deprived of equal advantages of education. He also charged that the Unionism of Mr. Alcorn was feigned; that he had no loyal support and treated the Union men with disregard for the colored people. He said that he could prove every dollar that was given of $50,000 put into Mr. Alcorn's hands to put down the Ku-Klux, and not one Ku-Klux had been arrested. Alcorn had put many Democrats into office, and, in a word, the State came near being lost to the Republican party. He (Mr. Ames) had removed Republicans last fall; that he had removed Pinney, a Republican editor of Mississippi, from the Brigadier Generalship of the State militia, because he had styled General Lee a traitor. He (Mr. Ames) denied that such a man as this had any right to assume to represent the Republicans of Mississippi. Many had never before been either a Republican or sentiment, and he (Mr. Ames) had never heard him to this day utter one. He (Mr. Ames) claimed that they did want the Ku-Klux law, and that they did want the passage of the present bill.

The Senate then, at midnight, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the order allowing an hour's debate, under the five minute rule, on the Tariff and Tax bill, when the House next goes into Committee on that subject.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed a preference for a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as the most practical mode of having legislation on the subject.

Mr. DAWES' motion was agreed to.

The House refused to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff and Tax bill, by a vote of 95 to 135.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. SNAPP moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report forthwith the Senate concurrent resolution for adjournment on the 29th May. Rejected—yeas, 139; nays, 87.

Mr. DAWES moved that the rules be suspended, and the Committee of the Whole discharged from further consideration of the Tariff and Tax bill, and that that bill, as amended by the Committee, do pass. This includes the internal revenue sections and all.

The following is the estimated reduction of duties which the Tariff bill, as far as acted on by the House Committee of the Whole, effects:

Articles.	Duty.
Coal	$ 215,754 00
Salt	615,872 00
Leather	329,426,00
Chicory	92,880 47
Cotton manufactures of	177,385,35
Wool, and manufactures of	3,358,274 00
Iron, and manufactures of	1,376,612 13
Silks, and manufactures of	39,284,00
India rubber, manufactures of	93,207 61
Gutta percha, manufactures of	816 99
Steel, and manufactures of	65,877,00
Oil cloth, and manufactures of	2,786 61
Steel, and manufactures of	459,285 24
Lumber, and manufactures of	188,980,97
Tin, and other articles, including chemicals, etc., no estimate made	894,944 52
Boots, printed, etc., no estimate can be formed	
Newspapers, periodicals, etc., no estimate	
Vermuth, no estimate	
Manufactures of wood	19,462 96
Currants, figs, and raisins	1,038,347 80
Vinegar and pickles	17,763,00
Plate glass, including silvered	94,231,00
Tin in sheets or plates	949,077,82
Brass, manufactures of, no estimate	
Mosaic iron, no estimate made	
Paper, and manufactures of, not included	6,011 10
Total reduction dutiable	$11,976,629 52
Free list	16,869,146 48
Total reduction	$28,845,776 00
Internal revenue	14,612,655 00
Total reduction	$43,458,431 00

Mr. DAWES' motion was agreed to—yeas, 147; nays 8, 62.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May. Agreed to—yeas, 162; nays, 61.

The announcement of this result was received with a clapping of hands, and general jubilation among members. The negative votes were given by

Averill,	Hazleton (Wis.),	Poland,
Baxter,	Hazleton (N. J.),	Ramey,
Harris,	Hoar,	E. H. Roberts,
Begley,	Hooper,	Sargent,
Bigby,	Kelly,	Sawyer,
Bingham,	Kendall,	Shanks,
Blair,	Lynch,	Shellabarger,
Butler (Mass.),	Marshall,	Smith (N. Y.),
Butler (Tenn.),	McKee,	Smith (O.),
Cobb,	Merriam,	Sprague,
Coburn,	Orr,	Stevenson,
Conger,	Packard (Ind.),	Turner,
Cotton,	Peck,	Tyner,
Crebs,	Pendleton,	Wallace,
Elliott,	Perry,	Wells,
Hays,	Peters,	Wilson (Ind.).
Hays (Ala.),	Poetz,	

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

Mr. GETZ, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill appropriating $1,850,000 for the purchase of a lot and erection of a building in Philadelphia for a Post Office and United States Court purposes. Passed under suspension of the rules.

THE BUELL COURT-RECORDS.

Mr. COBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill reciting the disappearance from the files of the War Department of the records of the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Buell, and directing the Secretary of War to employ Benjamin Pitman, the phonographic reporter of that Court, who had recently been employed, to furnish him with transcriptions, one for the War Department, and one for Congress. Mr. Coburn briefly recounted the circumstances which led to that investigation, and also on the part of the Military Committee to avoid a full investigation of the case, and asserted that the Committee had found evidence of earnestness of desire to ascertain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The bill was passed.

RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate bill to allow the Potomac & Piedmont Railroad Company to operate its lines within the District of Columbia, passed.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules, and pass the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This House is informed by telegraph that as a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, in a speech stated that the understanding of the British Government was that a proposition had been given that the claim for indirect damages should not be presented, but it was necessary that the American Senate should not bill, placed in a position requiring a confession that wrong had been done, which statement, by a leading member of the British High Commission on the part of Great Britain, deeply concerns the good faith and integrity of the American Commissioners and of the Government, as well as honor of the nation; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the President of the United States be hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the House whether the Executive has any knowledge of any promise being made by any official person that claims for indirect damages shall not be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration; and, if so, by whom such promise was made or understanding given; and, if made, what arrangement was made with the British Commissioners or British Government by which the American Senate should be induced to act in a manner which involves a confession that wrong had been done, or whether any arrangement whatever has been made between the Government of Great Britain or the Executive of Great Britain or any official thereof by which the action of the American Senate was to be controlled or influenced in any manner; and, if so, by whom and when, and by what authority such arrangement was made.

When the House was dividing, Mr. COX said: "The honor of our country is involved in the resolution. If there has been a dishonorable bumiliation, let us know the worst, and, who is responsible."

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—yeas, 107; nays, 73; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Democratic members voted for Mr. Butler's resolution.

Mr. COX offered a resolution requesting the President to join with the Italian Government in his protest against the intolerance and cruelty displayed towards the Jews of Roumania. Adopted.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE.

Mr. BINGHAM presented the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate criminal practice in Federal Courts, which was agreed to.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. KELLEY in the chair, on the Legislative, Civil Service bill, which appropriates $17,467,675.

Having progressed as far as the 101st page of the bill, the Committee rose and the House took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for business from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS FROM THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

Mr. ASHLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint one or more Commissioners on the part of the Government of the United States to the International Exposition of Agriculture, Industry, and Fine Arts, at Vienna, in 1873. Passed. Also to provide for the appointment of a Secretary of Legation at Japan, with a salary of $2,000; of two American students as interpreters, who, at the time they receive their appointments, not to be over 21 years of age, and who shall receive, the first year $800; second, $1,000; third, $1,400, and fourth year, $1,600, and who shall be required to serve for three years after their graduation. Interpreters are to be hereafter selected from such student interpreters, and receive $2,000 a year.

After speeches by Mr. HOLMAN in opposition, and by Mr. BANKS and Mr. NIBLACK in advocacy, the bill was passed.

Also, a bill providing for the payment to the Japanese Government from the indemnity fund of the Shimonoseki affair, of the rent of lands and buildings occupied by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Japan. After discussion, the bill passed.

Mr. PACKARD (Ind.), from the same Committee, reported the same bill for the appointment of a Consul at Santiem, Brazil. Passed.

Also, a bill providing for the payment to the French Spoliation bill. After discussion, it was postponed till December.

Mr. WOOD reported a bill relating to telegraphic communications between the United States and foreign countries. It fixes the conditions, stipulations, and reservations under which lines may be established to other countries.

The bill was explained by Messrs. WOOD and BANKS, and passed.

Mr. CONGER addressed the House in favor of Loomis' Aerial Telegraph bill, incorporating a company with a capital of $500,000, which may be increased to $2,000,000, to develop the principles and powers of natural electricity.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke on the same side, and Mr. WILLARD contended that Congress was not right in passing bills of incorporation.

ADJOURNMENT.

Without action, adjourned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The barometer will continue rising from the Lakes to the Eastern and Middle Atlantic coast. Clear and pleasant weather will prevail over the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States on Tuesday, with northerly to westerly winds, generally light. Clear weather over the Gulf States, with southerly winds, and cloudy weather, with probably light local rains, from the Ohio Valley northward. Warmer weather, with southerly winds for the lower Mississippi and Tennessee valleys, and clear and pleasant weather in the Lake region, with light to fresh winds, and stationary or slightly falling temperature, except in the Lake region, where it will be slightly warmer.

Illinois County Conventions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 20.—The Will County Republican Convention was held here to-day, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. The following were chosen as delegates to the State Convention: George Gaylord, Robert Orlow, J. F Daggett, S. C. Camp, Seth Turner, John Reed, Dr. Wentworth, A. McIntosh, James Goodspeed, Michael Collins, and A. O Marshal. They were unanimously instructed for Grant and Oglesby for Governor; Lippencott for Auditor, and J. H Daniels, of this county, for Treasurer.

The following were selected as delegates to the Congressional Convention; Horace Weeks, Solomon Simmons, Selah Knapp, J. C. Williams, J. F. Stowe, H. B. Goddard, Dr. Goodspeed, A. McAllister, L. E. Dillman, D. U Cobb, and Josiah Carpenter.

The vote of the Convention on Congressman was as follows: Franklin Corwin, 58; W. P. Pierce, 62. The choice of Corwin was not made in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the friends of Dr. Pierce, because they say the delegates from East Joliet were elected by Democrats.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., May 20.—The Kane County Convention met here to-day. The delegates could not altogether harmonious. They indorsed Republicanism, from Grant to Oglesby, but when the Republican party tried to indorse Dr. Haines of Aurora, for State Treasurer, instead of Dr. Canisius for Secretary of State, there was a rebellion, and after a ballot or two Canisius delegates were chosen to the State Convention, but not to the Congressional Convention.

Letter from Dan. Voorhees.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 20.—The following letter from Hon. D. W. Voorhees has just been received by Captain J. C. Briggs, Prosecutor for this Judicial Circuit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.

DEAR CAPTAIN: Your favor is at hand. The idea that I would, under any circumstances, support Grant seems too ridiculous for serious contradiction. The statements to that effect are maliciously and absurdly false. The reason why I will not support Greeley is that he is no better than Grant in any respect, and on some points he is worse. This was my meaning when speaking at the Opera. No honest and intelligent Democrat can support either Grant or Greeley without first abandoning his principles. First and last I have been more easily and consistently than I could become an adherent of either of them. I shall stand by my principles and my party. If it did otherwise, I would be a dishonest man, unworthy of my own respect or the respect of anybody else. In my speech at the Opera House I said I am positively contented. I would not take any other for all the honors the world has to give. I believe, however, that the present Democratic party will not commit a disgraceful suicide at Baltimore on July 9. I believe it will be guided by principle and honor, and if present candidates for whom the true and honest portion of the Democracy can vote with self-respect. I shall labor to bring about such a result. Others are laboring to nominate Greeley, and the nominations man to the Democratic party in the United States. I am willing that the public may judge between them and me, and determine for he have been true to himself, to his party, and to his convictions. Yours truly,

D. W. VOORHEES.

The Latest Administration Election Bet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—The Missouri *Republican* this morning states that it has reliable advices from Washington of a bold scheme mentioned by the Administration party to secure the re-election of President Grant. The plan, as stated, is that a number of influential Southern men are to be brought to Washington, and informed what they are to do some for. Some of these gentlemen are now in that city, to whom the proposition has been submitted, that they shall send for gates from the Southern States to Baltimore instructed to demand a Democratic nomination, or to bolt the convention. To secure this result they take that step and make a nomination, the Administration party will pass the bill to refund the cotton tax, grant aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, of Georgia, and grant aid and subsidies to the other Southern enterprises and schemes now before Congress. The Republican further says that it is said that one or two Southern men interested in the above enterprises favor the propositions but that generally it is rejected.

Greeley Electors for Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, called by Judge East, Chairman of the State Liberal Republican Committee, to suggest to the people an electoral ticket pledged to support Greeley and Brown, to-day, nominated Thomas H. R. Rennie and Emerson Etheridge, electors for the State at large, and remitted the question of District Electors to the Congressional Districts. If the districts do not act, the Central Executive Committee is authorized to complete the ticket, and to manage the canvass to secure harmonious action of the whole people for Greeley and Brown.

Reported Sale of the World Newspaper.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A rumor is afloat that the proprietorship of the *World* has changed hands. The controlling interest has been purchased by prominent Republican politicians. The sale is not to be made public till after the Democratic Convention. It is to continue to oppose the candidates of Greeley at Baltimore, so as that way it can render the most effectual aid to Grant. Little, if any, change is to be made in its editorial department. There is no doubt that an immense fund has been raised to be used exclusively for the purpose of having a straight Democratic ticket nominated at Baltimore. The Radicals say that if that is done, not another dollar need be expended to make Grant's election sure.

Conservative State Convention in Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Richmond (Va.) special states that there is a call has been issued for a Conservative State Convention, to meet at Richmond, June 12 to express the views of the Conservatives on the Presidential question.

Miscellaneous.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 20.—There are sixty prominent Republicans in this place, who support Greeley, and each number is increasing daily.

TRENTON, N. J., May 20.—The State Central Democratic Committee has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in this city on the 26th of June, to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has reduced the fare from Cincinnati to Philadelphia and Return to two dollars above National Convention, to $8, with the privilege of a visit to Washington on the same ticket.

IOWA.

Judgment in a Long Pending Case in Connection With a War Contract.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, May 20.—The case of Scott & Davis *versus* Clark, which has occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court for the last four days, was decided to-day by judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $6,430 and costs. The origin of the case dates back to the early days of the war of the great rebellion. One Donner contracted to furnish the Government with 16,000 horses, eight hundred of which he purchased of Scott & Davies of Washington City, who had furnished a part of the material for the equipments, met Mr. Clark in Washington and procured his signature to a note for $6,000 to reimburse themselves for the amount due from Donner. Mr. Clark meanwhile being secured by the vouchers. Suit was brought on the note before the Insurance Court of Johnson County, Iowa, in 1865, but before the trial was concluded the plaintiffs withdrew from the suit. Subsequently they brought suit against Mr. Clark, in Chicago, but it was transferred to this Court. A third suit was then commenced in the United States Court for Iowa, with the result stated above. The defence set up that the signature to the note was obtained by threats to incarcerate the defendant in a military prison if he did not sign it. Washington at the time being under Martial law, and arbitrary arrests being of daily occurrence. The finding of the jury was for the face of the note, with 6 per cent interest and costs. The costs in the several trials have been enormous, and judging from the motions now pending, the end is not yet.

The United States District Court, Judge Love Presiding, meets in this city to-morrow.

ILLINOIS.

Crushed to Death by a Car—The Peoria Stabbing Affray—Musical.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 20.—A horrible accident happened at the Toledo, Peoria, & Warsaw machine shops this evening, by which a German named Johnson was instantly killed. He was engaged in raising a car from the ground by means of jack-screws, and, elevating one of the jacks too high, swung the car ground, causing it to topple over. Breaking the jack, it fell, striking in the middle of the body. He lived about ten minutes after the accident. Thornton Wolf, whose stabbing affray was noticed last week, was arraigned this morning and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the result of the injuries we discovered were not dangerous. Two serious. A number of Peoria musicians will attend and assist, in the Boston jubilee.

Brutal Murder at Rose Claire.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 20.—A correspondent of the *Journal* from Rose Claire, Ill., writes that on the 18th two rowdies named John McCullough and Wm Moon set upon B. F. Kirkham, a respected citizen of that young town, and beat him badly, Moon finishing the outrage by killing Kirkham with a knife. The citizens took Moon and McCullough into custody to await the arrival of the county authorities, they having no authorized peace officers.

INDIANA.

Fratricide Near Union City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, May 20.—Last Saturday two colored men, James and Andrew Patterson, and a little boy, son of James, visited this place. The two men became intoxicated, and upon their return home, eight miles south of here, the wife of James asked a Mr. Jones, her son, was. Upon this he commenced abusing her, and struck at her with a rake, which fortunately missed her. He then grappled her, and some time her brother interfered and separated them, when he attacked his brother Andrew. In the meantime the wife had gone to the house of Gross Brinkard for assistance. Returning with some of the neighbors, the brothers had struggled out of the house, when Andrew succeeded in getting away, and, entering the house of the latter, found brother grappled with him again, when Andrew struck him on the head with a club, which resulted in his death. He died Sunday morning.

Boys Sentenced to Imprisonment in the Penitentiary—Society Meetings.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—In the Criminal Court to-day eight boys, all under 15 years of age, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for terms ranging from one to three years for grand larceny and burglary. They belonged to a regularly organized band of youthful depredators, which has been broken up by the arrest and conviction of these boys.

The members of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F., State Medical Society, and Convention of Short Horn Cattle Breeders of the North-west meet here.

The body of Colonel Mellen, who committed suicide in Washington, was brought home this morning and interred in the afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The will of John D Hendley, involving half a million of dollars, is being contested before the Supreme Judicial Court, of Massachusetts, by a portion of the heirs, who allege the unsound mind of the testator, and undue influences by parties receiving the largest legacies.

—A break occurred in the Chenango Canal near Oriskany Falls, on Saturday, which it will take three or four days to repair.

DIED.

GHORMLEY—At the Wabash avenue, on Saturday, May 18, Mr. Thomas Ghormley, of this city, in the 12th year of his age.

COBBY—In this city, May 20, Clarence A., youngest son of Francis M. and Emily Corby, aged 5 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

Carthage (Ill.) papers please copy.

WOOD—May 18, of scarlet fever, Willie R., son of O. J. and Frank C. Wood, aged 4 years, 1 month, and 8 days.

WINDETT—Monday, May 20, after an illness of three weeks, Arthur Ely, eldest son of Arthur W. and Eliza Duncan Windett, aged 16 years and 3 months. The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 79 Lake avenue, Wednesday, May 22d at 10 a. m.

DERBY—On the 18th inst., in Washington, D. C., James Wetherly, brother of Wm. M. Derby, of this city. Funeral this Tuesday, at 2 p. m. from his late residence, corner Indiana avenue and Forty-second street.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., this evening at 8 o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Prairie av and Twenty-third st, for business and work on the order of K. T. By order of Sir K. C.

H. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE BY P. EVANS & CO.,

Office, 110 West Madison-st.

20 or 40x120, with building, 78 West Madison-st., east of Halsted.

1 fine brick building, West Madison st.

2 of the best corners on west Madison-st.

Also one piece unimproved 80x132; cheap.

Also one 60x132, price, $15,000, West Madison-st.

A fine list of residences on West and South Sides, also a splendid list of unimproved lots in all parts of the city.

Splendid brick residence in Lake View.

50x165, North Wells-st., near Lincoln-av.

16 lots on Bissell st.

Seven, Illinois-st., near State.

6x170, south State-st. near Fourteenth.

144x190, corner Clinton and Harrison-sts.

200x200, West Adams-st. and Jefferson Park.

24x116, West Harrison st, near Clinton; only $150 per foot.

2 lots, 50x125 each; Warren-av, near Western.

40 lots, Archer-av, near Brighton, cheap.

The finest lots in Jefferson or Lake View Park.

33x180, West Madison-st, finely improved.

P. EVANS & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE,

AT A BARGAIN.

Eight 10 foot lots on Wabash and Michigan-av, near Sixty-second st. All fenced, with trees growing up, and trees planted. Lots full depth, to wide alley. Apply to C. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 21, Real Estate and Note Brokers, 167 Wabash-av.

Dwelling Near Union Park.

A fine, two story brick house, with 10 foot lot, at 21 Park-av, has just been refitted throughout, and is now for sale or rent cheap to a farmer. Apply to

GREENLEAF & PAUL,

Room 21, Union Central Block.

CLOTHES WASHER AND WRINGER.

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST.

DOTY'S IMPROVED

CLOTHES WASHER,

WITH THE

METROPOLITAN BALANCE WEIGHT.

Over Sixty Thousand Families in the United States are now using the Doty Washing Machine, and as many thousand women will testify that our Washing Machine

Is Not a Humbug.

There is no mistake about it; the machine will wash clothes well and thoroughly, much faster and easier than can be done by hand, and with far less wear to the garments.

What it Said About it.

"You cannot do a better thing for your wife on a washing day than to provide her a Doty Washer and Wringer. We will be bound to say it will save her back and arms, wrinkles from her brow, and many a heart ache from her hands. It will do the work of a hired woman, and save your linen from being scrubbed out and her temper from being chafed out."—N. Y. Weekly Tribune.

GOOD CANVASSERS make large wages with this Machine and the celebrated Universal Wringer. Terms very liberal. Send for circular.

METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE CO.,

R. C. Browning, Pres., 32 Courtland-st., New York.

NEW BOOKS.

Edna Browning

HAS ARRIVED.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes' latest and best novel,

EDNA BROWNING

Or, The Leighton Homestead.

PRICE, $1.50.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail by

Cobb, Andrews & Co.,

469 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

THE

GLOBE

INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF CHICAGO,

Have removed to their New Office,

No. 172 LaSalle-st.

We return thanks for the liberal patronage extended us, and solicit a continuance of the same.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life

IS REMOVED TO

CENTRAL BLOCK, ROOM 3,

76 *Market-st.*

STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO.,

General Agents.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

161 and 165 LaSalle street,

Have removed my Bank to the splendid rooms, Nos. 161 and 165 LaSalle st. (Bryant's Block), where I have two fire and burglar proof vaults for my own convenience and for placing valuable papers therein for my

WASHINGTON.

The Bailing of Jeff. Davis by Horace Greeley.

Description of the Scene by an Eye-Witness.

The Motives of the Act—Mercy Always Trumps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Nearly at this day of the year, five years ago,—a Friday in May,—I received a liberal offer from a newspaper published in Philadelphia to go to Richmond, Va., and see Jefferson Davis plead to an indictment for treason in the United States Court there.

I had been home from Europe, where I had gone to describe Napoleon's great Exposition, only one week; and the proposition to review again the battle-fields in the environs of the late Confederate Capital, and to conclude my adventures in the civil war with the last pageant it might present, affected me more favorably than the point to be gained at commerce. At that moment, I little presumed that, for five years yet to come, the appearance of hostilities would continue, and the flame of the expiring brands of battle be nursed to light the career of party camp-followers.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF JEFF.

I took the regular steamboat at Baltimore, and slept down the Bay. At daylight, Fortress Monroe was disclosed above the sand-spits of Hampton Roads with the flag of the recovered country lazily waving above the parapet. We swung to at the pier, waited hal' an hour, and then I saw walk down the plank roadway from the fort, with a military officer on one side of him and a lady on the other, a thin, bent, gray-haired, unimposing, village-looking man, in a suit of homemade gray or drab: Jefferson Davis. A couple of soldiers, I think, lagged behind, and, all together, there were not above a dozen people on the wharf in sight beside these.

Mr. Davis did not come directly out to the boat, but loitered there awhile in the warm sunshine of that quiet Saturday, talking to General Duncan and Mrs. Davis, with the smile of a sick man convalescent playing on his face. I was disappointed with his appearance, for I was familiar with his person and face only from portraits on Confederate money and from engravings. Those pictures heroized him, and gave him a classical profile and an eye of ruling decision, which now he did not show. Still, in this setting of Hampton Roads, the man could not be else than the central figure. The great law of association made him the personage to which everything in view was subservient,—the old Fort, which was the entering wedge into the late Confederacy; the yellow barrack peeping over the parapet where he had been imprisoned; the wrecks of frigates sunk in the roadstead by his navy; the opposite capes of sand and wood, where lurked that morning, terrible as ever, the superstition of the iron monster which had emerged thence for the desperate work of destruction at the command of his will. And now he was the riddle and perplexity of his conqueror; this thin old man, just permitted to feel the breath of liberty, whose name, for fear or wonder, had gone round the world, and earned from a cool head like Gladstone the opinion that "Jefferson Davis had made a nation!" What should the United States do with Jefferson Davis? At law he might be hanged. Who would hang him? The pulse of the country fluttered, and everybody wanted somebody else to take the responsibility.

DAVIS THE ELEPHANT.

I shall not attempt to wreck expression upon the feelings that I entertained as I leaned over the deck-rails of the steamer, and looked down upon this man whose empire had been reabsorbed into ours, and whose active history was done. I have never got over the fresh country-boy's surprise at seeing the world, and all real news affects me as *phenomena*. There was neither resentment nor judgment in my estimate of this man, whom I did not hold either wholly or in chief responsible for the great insurrection and its calamities. There is nobody responsible for a general revolution like that which he led, any more than a deluge is the fault of the channels it chooses or the accessories it receives. In the broad-spread evaporation of slavery rose the energies of the storm and the flood. This dam was treacherous, and yonder reservoir bursts. Here and there a staunch and loyal wall or column kept erect, to be revered when the waters subside; but he who had seen the war for slavery from a newsman's eyrie was not fit for his vocation who should point out Jefferson Davis, and say: "This was the rebellion!" And, with an undefined, half-conscious sense of the injustice of such an interpretation, the popular mind looked uneasily upon its prisoner, and wished he had escaped to Mexico, or Canada, or Europe, and not remained the elephant that he was upon our hands. Should we hang him, and afterward feel mean about it, and sanctify his gibbet to the dead cause? Should we keep him in jail as Elizabeth kept Queen Mary, and, at the end, come to the same unwilling conclusion? Should we set him free, and make rebellion cheap? Was it not a party necessity? Was it a human and patriotic necessity? What would he have done to us under like circumstances? Should we apply our low estimate of his magnanimity to our own in the period of power?

GREELEY TRANSFORMS THE ELEPHANT.

At the moment of awkward irresolution, a man in New York, out of his own notions of the needs and fitness of things, obeyed an impulse which solved the problem. Horace Greeley took the public mind off Jefferson Davis, and became, in turn, the best-abused man in America. He obeyed the old law of cards: "When in doubt, play trumps!" He played mercy and magnanimity, and closed up the war without shedding a life to stain the victory of freedom. Whatever the motives of his decision, whether "a meddlesome impertinence," as Mr. Dan. Voorhees says, or a high and consistent principle, he made mercy a success. Not under the apple-tree at Appomattox did the Confederacy yield up its life, but under the gallows-tree at Richmond. The most prominent man in the North wrote his name to the chief traitor's bond of security, and while we cavil about it to this day, the South, ardent and anxious again for restoration to fraternal citizenship, and absorbed with more necessities than we, cry "We accept Horace Greeley as he accepted us!"

UP THE JAMES WITH JEFF.

By reference to my diary, I find that we ascended the James River, on the steamer John Sylvester, and were all day on the passage. General Duncan, Adjutant McElrath (a son of Thomas McElrath, once partner and publisher of Horace Greeley), and other regular army officers were on board, and wished to introduce me to the Davis family, for I was the only newspaper man on the vessel. I declined. Interviewing had not then become the fashion. And I had too much respect for my profession and for Jefferson Davis' misfortunes, to snatch from him momentary expressions, and print them to mankind as his revealed and critical opinions.

Mr. Davis was given the absolute freedom of the steamer on the way up the river. His wife—much younger than himself, a buxom brunette—seemed to hover round him with affection and admiration. The domestic life of the South, barring Slavery, always commanded the respect of Northerners. The women were true and good; the men believed in their wives. The best of Slavery was the white mistress.

It was a noble day for broad river scenery and the peace feeling. I was of that accidental extraction which knew the virtues of the South and abhorred its hump. From my childhood I hated Slavery, and it took no Wendell Phillips nor any other fugitive Egotism to tell me the sin, and outcry of human nature, irresponsible or defenceless, against it. The country in which I was born was a protest against less than Slavery; the human nature of which I partook had revolution in its blood against slavery. Perhaps I am provincial in the belief that, had the North assumed to stand against this domestic monster, we small slaveholders in the Border South would have proceeded against it and conquered at less cost. But, thanks to God! there is no Constitution for it now, except the great bill of rights in every magnanimous breast, which cries aloud to us, "Not those, only, but ourselves, kept slavery alive." It was the inheritance of the ages. It was the devil's bastard asking to be legitimized."

We arrived, near night, at Rockett's, below Richmond. There were gathered up a great lot of clattering cavalry,—the sole attempt of the United States to give a monarchical gasconade to a small arrest. After the popular force subsides in this country, the representative criminal is a shadow. A young man named James McConnell cried out to me from the pier (he represented the New York *Tribune*):

"Gath, you are the luckiest newspaper man alive."

He supposed I had been taking advantage of Mr. Davis. My annoyance of Mr. Davis had been circumscribed by looking at him half a dozen times when courtesy allowed, during the daylight. If he sees this paper, he will be, perhaps, for the first time, aware that he travelled a whole day up the James River in company with a newspaper correspondent.

SABBATH BEFORE COURT.

The next day was Sunday. A beautiful Sabbath-day indeed, with the green leaves out on the trees, and all the hills of Richmond grassy fresh. It is a beautiful city by nature,—the Montreal of the States, rapids and tide-water meeting, heights and ravines all round about, and in very little a Southern town. We met together, Northern and Southern journalists, as cordially as if the war had never been,—using the same phrases, *bon-mots*, gestures, Americanisms. What bosh to try to make two States out of the same man, two directions to the same river, and lifelong enemies of two fellows whom echo cannot but confound! We use the same grammar, smoke the same tobacco, spit and swear just alike, and do equally mean things under the cover of party loyalty. Several of us rode out to see the old forts,—mighty works, and proof that the South was no more lazy than the North, and full as enterprising when it had a necessity or a resolve. There gaped the bomb-proofs; there yawned the magazine; there a black man was gathering faggots from the abattis for firewood. The peace feeling was over all; the white sky hung out its *cirrus* standard; the water cooled the eyes of man; the grass almost grew in our sight to cover the scars of conflict in the landscape. Did you ever think what a great race of men live at the South, to have been subject to the licentious and profligate contact of slavery for twenty generations, and still preserve such energies and so much manly character! We miss them from our public counsels to-day. How capable and direct they were in foreign diplomacy,—courtesy and chivalry, truth and death, in their address! Then, slaveholders as we were, the world knew that we said no more than we meant. We did not needlessly irritate our peers amongst the nations with sarcastic sentences like Bancroft Davis'. With the glove in his hand, and the talk of a King's herald, the Southerner made his proposition to the foreigner. Of him it might be said, as of Cromwell:

"While he lived, no Dutchman swept the narrow seas! No Castilian pride dishonored the high places! Vice and folly trembled in his eye, and all good things lay safe beneath his mighty shadow."

My friends at Richmond, what do you bother with these old, threadbare Democratic politicians of the North for? All their great men are dead. They represent nothing but a bundle of resentments. Many of them carry Grant's shilling in their breeches' pockets. Come with us, who recognize nothing but the future, and, as Gratz Brown said, three years ago: "Before God! men of Missouri, we will give you a new era in this State!"

That Sunday, there was a good deal of negro parading. Cuffy was out in blood-red uniform and gold gimp, riding horseback at the head of his column, and taking a malicious pleasure in passing before Jeff's hotel. They have had the good sense at Richmond not to be annoyed at this, and now white troops and negro troops salute each other there on Washington's birthday.

THE COURT ROOM.

Monday morning, the United State granite building was the town rendezvous. It stood at the foot of the State Capitol hill, where the Davis Government ruled with brief, but tremendous energy, and where all departments quarrelled, and old Jeff. himself showed all the weakness and ... of the Constitutionist. In this Court room presided a stiff, forbidding-looking Judge, by name Underwood,—a man apparently stunted and bleached by wrongs and fears, but, for all I know, a consistent and persistent man,—born in the North, wedded to a slaveholder's daughter for whom he was tutor, and now very ambitious and uncharitable to his beaten neighbors. The charge this man had delivered to the Grand Jury, a few days before, was a strong instance of merely tantalizing declamation, bad in spirit, mean in language, and without the tone or intent of justice in it.

The Grand Jury was composed of whites and blacks,—the usual intelligent jury existing in a half-guilty dependence between the Judge and the Foreman. John Minor Botts was on the jury,—a big-bellied, hale fellow, farmer politician, two-thirds demagogue, and one third obstinacy, with the varnish and veneer of eloquence over all; a talker by profession, who boasted that he had never read a book since boyhood, but lived on newspapers and other stimulants. He is dead, and carved his page in the history of the country. What contrary and heroic things men do for many years to get that page!

JEFF MEETS HORACE.

The light was fair in the Court-room, and, in due time, Jeff Davis entered. He wore common clothes, looked weak-eyed, was not an important-looking man, and seemed to be not worth so much bating and fuss. He had been very unpopular in Richmond, but the people naturally felt that he was now vicariously on trial for them, and they loyally stood by him. There are people, I know, who want the Southern people to behave as Bancroft Davis expected England to behave,—like weeping flunkeys, running over at the eyes and lips with apologies. Our fellow-man is no swindler. When he carries his musket four years barefooted to keep up the interests and save the necks of politicians, he is slow to cry on order. Colossal infants like Senator Pratt, of Indiana, may go on to this day hating the South for its want of mean contrition. This sort of man Nature meant to be an old maid, and write treatises on the bringing up of children. What does he know about men and our nature, big as he is?

I saw there Charles O'Conor, of New York, who was afterwards to be so potential and independent in prosecuting the Tammany Ring, and thus insensibly heading the fraternal revolution; General Imboden, who was to write a very beautiful letter to the Cincinnati Convention in Horace Greeley's favor; and, I think, Frank Sternes, a fellow-Vermonter with Greeley by birth, who was to bear Imboden's letter to Cincinnati. Lastly, I saw Horace Greeley himself enter the Court-room, and become the focus of observation.

Mr. Greeley I had never spoken with up to that day. He was a large, fleshy, marked-looking man, with a smooth, healthy face, in which the colors were brighter than men usually keep. He had a deep, benevolent forehead, and wore, I think, a suit of black broadcloth. He seldom wears a white coat at any time, although carricature so represents him, and his hat in his hand was the same quality and shape he has always carried since,—a broad-rimmed felt, soft and fine, and sensible and dressy enough for any person. He was dressed as well as anybody in Richmond. He looked to me like a man originally shy and bashful, and incurably retiring by native wish, and who, therefore, came forward on public occasions from propulsion rather than from enjoyment. His smile, at such times of exhibition, is that of a good-humored boy who had much rather go play in the yard than exhibit before company; and it occurred to me there, that, for worldly uses, a man might have such a thing as too exuberant health and temperance. He spoke to few, and then always by request; and he was, to a great extent, the reigning influence in that presence. Underwood, the Judge, with whom lay the option of taking bail, paid much more respect to Horace Greeley's intentions than to Mr. Davis.

After the bond was signed, as Mr. Greeley stepped back toward a column or pillar where he had first stood, Mr. Davis rose from his chair with a smile of respect, and reached out his hand, bowing like one under deep obligation, and fully accepting the act in its benevolent spirit. Mr. Greeley took the hand, without speaking, so far as I could see, and the section lasted only a portion of a moment. The two have never had communications since.

Mr. Voorhees says that Greeley's act was meddlesome impertinence. A public man who could stigmatize a large and painstaking act of kindness like that, in such terms, has a querulous and provincial nature, and a generous age wastes time upon him. What meddlesome impertinences was not Mr. Voorhees guilty of during the war,—prolonging it by his example, adding stupidity to the inevitable, and assuming that the whole epic tragedy revolved about himself. To save his seat in Congress, and remember some old grudge, personal only to him, this long-haired egotist would recommend personal government till doomsday, and load the carpet-bag hanging round the neck of the South. That impertinent act of Horace Greeley, brave as it was, had nearly driven him from the head of the *Tribune*.

After the crowd left the Court room, Mr. Greeley proceeded directly to his hotel, in the company of Mr. Botts, and, introducing myself, the former said:

"Why, Gath, why haven't you introduced yourself to me before? Come, walk down the street."

THE SMALL-MINDED HOWL.

That night, the Richmond newspaper folks gave us all a supper, and Mr. Greeley presided. He gave a toast in cold water that the enmities of the past be buried, and we lay our hands and hearts to the peace of the future. We all, Greeley excepted, drank a great deal of champagne, and young MacFarland, editor of Forney's Washington *Chronicle* (a paper now defunct, I believe, killed by a Bohemian named Fox, by Holden, the North Carolina outlaw, and by Morris, a renegade preacher), toasted Jeff. Davis, for which the small-minded and timid Forney afterward cut off McFarland's head. As nearly as I can remember my speech, it was to the effect that the Provost Marshal and the man in buttons had had his day; that the best way to spoil the American volunteer was to make him believe that nobody else had ever served his country from the noblest motives; and that, for myself, long an army correspondent, I had seen a great deal of meanness, jealousy, intrigue, and several Penitentiary offences committed in the army, and hailed its disbandment and the opening of the prison doors to them that were bound.

Little did we know the fury that was gathering in the North for Horace Greeley. The New York *Times*, never truly in earnest except when it gets the *Tribune* foul, had its brief revenge, and was meaner than ever. The Christian press kept Christ's admonition with a vengeance, of "Be good to your enemies; pray for them that despitefully use you!" I am afraid I have never been charitable to the Christian press ever since. I ascertained once that the New York *Independent* and several of its pious contemporaries farmed out their financial columns. My own account of the Court-scene was gutted and altered in a very impertinent manner by the editor of the paper employing me, and Mr. Greeley sent to me in vain for the MS. to use it on the *Tribune*.

I do know that the City of Richmond appreciated that act. The feeling that day all over the fire-scarred Capital of the Old Dominion was of warming loyalty to the Union again. The noisy rebuke is hushed now, and none accuse the act but a very useless and showy Indiana Democrat. The man who went on the bond of Jefferson Davis will preside in the White House, at Washington, from the 4th day of next March, and prove the pen, in the hands of one entirely merciful, mightier than the sword.

GATH.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Beeves dull this week, and buyers favor. Sales 2,000 Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7¼@8c; fair to good, 6@7c; common, 4@5½c.

Sheep in fair demand. Sales 15,000 at 6@7½c. Lambs, $3 50@6.00 per head.

Hogs rather lower. Sales 3,361 at $6.75@7.00.

VESUVIUS.

Progress of the Eruptions.

An Englishman's Ascent of the Mountain.

Naples (April 27) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The fiery torrents continue to precipitate themselves from the mountain, and, apart from the misery and the consternation which appears in every face, the effects are terrible. Fancy a fiery torrent thirty metres wide, and six and even ten metres in height, coming down and destroying all it encounters! Houses and hamlets are buried in the burning lava; the orange-plants, the green gardens, the fruits covered with flowers dried up by the portentous heat; and all is black, covered with cinders, worse still in several spots with *scoria*. I have myself approached as far as I possibly could. I visited the San Sebastiano road, penetrated into the garden of the Villa Ricciardi. The smell nearly drove me away, but still I insisted on proceeding. On the spot close to the burning lava I saw several soldiers of infantry posted, to prevent people entering the houses. The poor soldiers were perspiring terribly, and yet there they stood, in the imminent danger of the lava increasing. They reminded me of the Roman soldier of Pompeii. In the Villa Ricciardi I saw a deep valley covered to the top by lava, still burning and smoking. Higher up the San Sebastiano road is traversed by the lava, which has cut all communication on that side. It has thrown down trees, and just half surrounded a small house lately built in the street. The migration continues still in great proportions, and presents a touching spectacle. Old men, half naked, taking with them an ox or a sheep, women with children on their backs, young men and women, with mattresses and kitchen utensils on their shoulders, all running down toward Naples. The detonations are so powerful, and so new to the greater part of the inhabitants, that they believe an earthquake only too probable. On the fields by the side of the vineyards groups of peasants are encamped, and everywhere soldiers and National Guards are carrying provisions to them, and directing them where to go. The King was at San Sebastiano at 6½, and remained there a long time distributing sums of money, and animating the local authorities to do their best in aid of the sufferers.

APRIL 28.—Last night the spectacle was as grand as ever at a distance, as terrifying as ever when the lava streams still ... and stifle the air with pestilential vapors. The agitation in Naples was greater than before. All the saints' tabernacles in the streets were illuminated, and crowds gathered in front of them praying aloud. In order to prevent disorder, the authorities summoned the National Guards under arms, a summons readily answered. The guards patrolled the street, and more especially when the religious fanaticism excited by priestly influence appeared in greater force. The crowd was enormous, gazing on the imposing spectacle. Around Vesuvius appeared one mass of fire, and the sea and the sky were as red as Vesuvius itself. The detonations continued the whole night. It seemed as though a fierce battle was going on in the most untiring way the whole time. Before the break of day the cinders commenced falling, and have lasted up to 12 o'clock. Early this morning the streets were quite crowded with people, who appeared terribly frightened. Mount Vesuvius had disappeared altogether from their sight. The sky was as black as in one of the severe fog days in the City of London. Many who had come from Rome, and had arrived by the 6:30 train, left Naples again by the 9 a. m. train, fearing an earthquake. Indeed, the sky presented all the appearance of such a catastrophe. The rain of cinders reminded you of the one described by Bulwer, which preceded the destruction of Pompeii. Now the sky is clear, the sun plays on the blue calm sea, and a stupendous column, four times as high as Mount Vesuvius itself, rising from the central cone, is bent northeastward.

APRIL 28—11 p. m.—I left off writing this morning because the weather looked so fine, and the sky was so clear and brilliant that I thought that the best thing I could do was to profit by the change, and advance as far as possible against our terrible enemy. Accordingly I proceeded toward La Cercola. The country was covered thick with black cinders, and not a single flower was left untouched to show forth the brilliancy of its colors. Everything was black, a most saddening spectacle and this morning strangely contrasting with the splendor of the sky and the silvery waters of this enchanted gulf. The effects of the sun on the gigantic black column of smoke above Vesuvius were most picturesque and fantastic.

Along the street I continually met cabs and carts loaded with poor furniture and barrels of wine. The peasants and the inhabitants of the villages are now returning to their houses, and seem anxious about the fate of their property. The display of troops along the streets was imposing. You would think that the enemy was a few hours' march from Rome, and that the outposts had strict orders to see that no one crossed the line. These poor soldiers have been on the spot the last six days, working hard, and look somewhat exhausted, but do their best to be cheerful, and certainly are very active in preventing people of doubtful appearance from penetrating toward the places where there are abandoned houses. Close to La Cercola the loud detonations commence again. The sky darkens, and the shower of cinders recommences. This light fine dust comes down upon you sometimes in flakes, like snow. You are soon covered all over with it, and it penetrates into your eyes and your mouth. I wished to see something more than mere vineyards covered with this black rain, and looked out for a man who could carry me up the hill across the field to the spots where the lava still came running down from Mount Vesuvius. I managed to advance, and passed an inn, where a stout jolly-looking man was looking after the barrels of his wine, which he had already got out, in order to save them in time. Then I passed several military posts, and soon found myself before a wonderful sight. It is a torrent which I might describe as of burning coke. A torrent of enormous width, perhaps a mile, and five-and-twenty feet in height; but it has now stopped in its course. In spite of the filthy smell I picked up a piece of the burning lava. Outside it is black, but peeping inside you see the fire burning away. What with the heat of the sun, and the heat of the lava, it was enough to melt one. This torrent of fire has only stopped after advancing about ten miles.

I am glad to state that the report current yesterday of the death of a party of forty individuals is unfounded. All the persons, with the exception of one man, who perished, complied with the directions of the soldiers, and were saved.

Half the town of San Sebastiano is destroyed. The church and tower remain standing, but are surrounded by lava. It was with some difficulty that many persons could be induced to abandon the place. A large number of old women had shut themselves up in the church, and protested against quitting it. The Police Inspector, accompanied by several of his men, entered the building and ordered the women to leave. They refused, and began shrieking. The danger was imminent, and in order to save the poor creatures the police had no other recourse but that of taking them out by force.

APRIL 29—1 p. m.—I was awakened in the night by the cinders half suffocating me. The carpet close by the window was covered half an inch with them, and, on looking out of the window, I found that the darkness was so complete as to render altogether invisible the gas lamps. This morning, on leaving the hotel, I could hardly find my way along the Chiaia, on account of the cinders blinding my eyes. It had been raining during a part of the night, and the streets were in a filthy state. Everywhere the people were rushing wherever the cries of the Neapolitan boys announced that some fresh edition of the journals had appeared. Of course, the desire to have the latest accounts of what has occurred is universal. But the rain of the cinders and the scoriæ forms the subject of every conversation. I found several persons examining the statistics of the previous eruptions, and looking very blank on finding that this downpour has nearly always preceded a fresh eruption. And this rain is usually very troublesome. It has now assumed a different character, and is no longer like a thin dust. Tiny grains are blown in your face by the wind, and makes a noise knocking against the windows just like a storm of hail. Near Cercola the storm of scoriæ was so strong during the night that the soldiers there, in order to be protected against it, were obliged to build huts of the branches of trees. The priests seem to profit by the occasion, and continue to repeat that the catastrophe is a punishment to the Neapolitans for hailing with manifestations of joy the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops. Superstition is, of course, rife here. Yesterday in one of the streets, I happened to meet with an old woman, who, on beholding a troop of soldiers, commenced shrieking like a maniac, and declaring that it was their presence in Naples that had excited the wrath of the Almighty. The police were obliged to put the old lady in a cab and convey her home.

The courier who arrived this morning from Sebastiano said that, while it was still dark, he was attracted by cries proceeding from one of the slopes of the hill. On looking toward that direction he could distinguish several persons making signals with white hankerchiefs. The authorities at once despatched some engineers to the spot. It is supposed that these people were shut up between the lava and have remained there ever since. The lava being now cooled, it may be easy to form a bridge and save them. I am sorry to say that there seems to exist no doubt as to the fate encountered by several persons who left Portici for Vesuvius on the 25th. They were in a carriage, and nothing has been heard of them since that terrible night. Several of the wounded who lay at the Pellegrini Hospital are now dead, in consequence of the severe injuries received. No precise data as to the total of deaths has been obtained as yet, but it appears that the number of victims is above eighty.

Ascending Vesuvius During the Eruption—An Englishman's Account of the Grand Scene.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, I went out to get a carriage to go up Mount Vesuvius, and on my way I was asked by a respectable looking man in the street, if I had heard the news of the night. He then told me that hundreds of people who had gone up the night before to see the burning lava in the Atrio di Cavallo were dead. I had seen the mountain at 11 o'clock the night before, when there was a stream of lava running from the top of the cone into Atrio—that is, the valley between Vesuvius and the adjoining hill, the Somma, where there seemed to be a lake of fire.

Later in the night there was a tremendous eruption, a large crater opening suddenly between the Observatory and the Atrio di Cavallo, across the path of the visitors, it is said, of a mile in diameter. We started from Naples at 8 o'clock. The view of the mountain was magnificent. An enormous cloud of dense white smoke was ascending to an immense height above the mountain, like great fleeces of cotton wool, quite unlike any cloud I ever saw. I could see the lava rushing from several openings to the right of and above the Observatory, but below the cone. The lava was still flowing from the cone into the Atrio, but no ash or dust was thrown up. We drove on to Resina, where the population were in fearful excitement, not knowing what to do, and apparently apprehensive of instant death, every body making signs to us and telling us to go back. We went on to the Piazza di Puglia-no, where we were stopped and told that no one was allowed to go up the mountain, by order of the police. However, after some expostulations, I took a guide on the box and started again.

A few minutes afterwards we met a cart bringing down a dead body, and as we went on we saw other bodies—at least twelve—of which only one appeared to be living. They were frightfully burnt on the face and hands, and some which were carried on chairs in a sitting position were very ghastly objects. Further on we met people, officials apparently, coming down, all warning us to go back. At length, when we had arrived at an elbow of the road not far from the Observatory, we met the officers who had charge of the Observatory, who said we could not go on; that the danger was imminent; that the lava was running across and down the road before us; that he had orders from the Prefect of Naples to prevent any one ascending, and that we could not pass. My coachman was getting a little anxious, though I will do him the justice to say he was not afraid, so I consented not to take the carriage beyond a turn in the road above us to the right, especially as I did not wish to meet the lava in a narrow road where we could not turn the carriage. We left the carriage there and ascended on foot with the guide by a path straight up the mountain-side. At length we stood on the edge of the flat ground sloping to the foot of the cone. Currents of lava were running down on both sides of us far below, but the craters from which they flowed were hidden by the smoke; clouds of smoke were ascending from the top of the cone, and the lava still pouring down to the Atrio. The roar of the mountain, which we had first heard at Portici, was now tremendous, continuous, and unlike anything else I ever heard—like millions of peals of thunder rolling at the same time—when suddenly, about noon, there was a cessation with a low rolling sound, and one heard the clicking and rippling of the lava currents pouring down the hill-sides below. Then, in about a minute, came a deafening roar, shaking the ground under our feet, and a new crater burst forth just on the further side of the Observatory as it seemed to us, and dense clouds of ashes and stones were thrown up into the air on the left hand of, and mingling with the great white cloud, making a great contrast with the dark brown dust and ashes which rose perpendicularly to an immense height. The roaring continued and kept on increasing till it became deafening, and I began to think it might injure our ears. We stayed there about an hour and a half; the scene was magnificent, the smoke occasionally clearing away and giving us the view toward the Atrio, that toward the cone being always clear; but as some of our party fancied the ground might open under our feet and that we might find ourselves in the midst of a new crater, I at length reluctantly sent the guide to bring up the carriage. Had I been alone I should have stayed there till the evening. When we had gone down a short distance the same phenomena again appeared. The sudden cessation of the tremendous roaring, the clicking and rippling of the falling lava, and the low muttering became then again audible; then the fearful roar, and the shaking of the ground, and another crater burst forth on the bank of the mountain below the Observatory, sending up clouds of dust and ashes, which rolled over and over till they reached an enormous height, but quite separate from the other cloud. All this time the sun was shining in an Italian sky without a cloud. After stopping some time to admire the scene, we continued our descent, but before we reached the bottom of the hill we saw the lava from the last crater tearing its way down through the vineyards to our right with wonderful rapidity. Just an hour after we left the top of the hill the cone commenced throwing up torrents of stones, which fell in all directions, but whether the red-hot hail reached our position on the height I know not. When we reached Resina it was curious to see the congratulations for what they thought our escape on the faces of the people. The uncertainty and the panic were gone, and they were steadily packing up their beds and the few things they could carry, and starting with every sort of conveyance to put their guardian saint, Saint Gennaro, between them and the danger. When I started from Naples I expected to find all the world at the top of the mountain; but, to my great surprise, there was not a single stranger there—only the few persons employed in bringing down the dead. I believe the police prevented any carriage passing after ours. The awful roaring of the mountain continued and increased till midnight, when it ceased, and only roared again for a short time about 4 o'clock. To-day the mountain is quieter, and the Neapolitans are a trifle less pale. The view of the mountain at midnight was grand in the extreme.

E. L. KNIGHT.

NAPLES, April 27.

A Place for Long-Livers.

From the New Iberia (La.) Sugar Bowl.

Attakapas is noted for the large number of old people to be found within her borders, many of whom reach the age of ninety or one hundred years. It is seldom, however, that a person meets so many old people as are to be found upon the plantation of Messrs. Charpentier and Como, just below Pattersonville. While we visited there, recently, Mr. Charpantier pointed to an old gentleman, who came tottering along with a large stick of wood upon his shoulder, and we were surprised to learn that he was ninety-two years of age, and astonished to hear that it was only recently that he performed the feat of walking from there to Vermilionville and back, a distance of nearly 150 miles. His name is Joseph Collin, a Frenchman by birth, and he has retired upon a tract of land in that vicinity for about 30 years—so long, in fact, that in his dotage he concluded that it belonged to him, although a planter had kindly suffered him to remain there for charity's sake. For a time he was sheltered only by a wagon, which he had converted into a kind of house. The wind finally blowing this down, he removed to a cabin near Mr. Charpenter's residence. Being very industrious he still manages to make his own livelihood.

The second curiosity there is an old African negro, who is about one hundred and five years of age. His wife is about eighty-five years of age, and Mr. Charpentier bought both of them, prior to the war, for $300, as they begged him to do so, that they might have a home.

Beside this old negro couple, he showed us an old negro preacher, who must be seventy or eighty years of age, whose mother still lives on that place, being over one hundred years of age. There is another African woman there, also, whom he believes to be upward of one hundred years of age, and several others who would be considered old people in any other country than this.

Mr. Charpentier is both kind to and proud of the affection of these old people for him, and they, like most of his former servants, will probably die on his place.

The Democracy and Their Leaders.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, May 17.

There never was a time when the rank and file of the Democratic party were less under the control of those who assumed to lead them. The latter have made some gross blunders and shown so little sense and common honesty during the past few years, that they are not trusted as formerly. Some recommend that the Democratic leaders ought first to make an arrangement with the Greeleyites as to the future conduct of the Government before they commit their party to his support. In our judgment that party, by which we mean the mass of the honest voters in it, would be far more likely to follow in support of that nomination without such a bargain than with it. It was not so arranged in Connecticut when Ferry was elected Senator by a union of Republican and Democratic votes, and the absence of all such corrupt bargaining is the most creditable part of that transaction. The Democratic party is now practically united, and in this sense it differs very much from the Republican, which is rent in twain, past all surgery. But it does not follow that the Democracy can be led in any given direction at the beck of any or all of those who assume to be its magnates and teachers. It will be necessary to show the voters that something more is to be gained by an alliance with the Liberal Republicans than the promotion of certain men to power or the division of offices between the allies, to secure their indorsement of it.

We speak plainly because we occupy an independent position, and have, therefore, a better point of observation than those who are in the heat of the conflict. No man, or set of men, can obtain the hearty indorsement of the Democratic voters unless they can show clearly that their election promises to give the people a better government than they have had during the last four years. Hungry politicians, because they are out of office, may clasp hands with any ally who promises to restore them to power. There was a time, perhaps, when such men, wearing the badge of leadership, could carry with them in the excitement of an active campaign a great body of followers. That day has gone by; party ties have loosened, and a daily increasing number care less and less for the party watchwords, and have come to despise altogether the crack of the party whip. The mass of the Democratic voters, and not a few of the best men in the ranks of the Administration, are waiting to see some principle to be established, some reform to be made, some great good to the country to be gained, before they pledge their fealty to any candidate or follow any call, however seductive in its tones. This is the most hopeful sign of the times. Candidates and their sponsors have to plead instead of bargain for votes, and at least put on a show of devotion to the country above any behest of party. And we shall gain in this direction, whatever else occurs, before the day of the election.

—A Danbury woman was so frightened at the *down stairs*. So says a Connecticut paper, but it cannot make us believe that spiders have any such effect. "It is too thin."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, May 20.—To-day being Whit-Monday there will be no Liverpool markets.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Money easy and plentiful at 4@6, closing at 5.

Gold, little change, but tending downward, closed at 113½@113⅝. Loans at 2@7 for carrying to flat. Clearings, $64,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $874,000.

Governments steady.

State bonds quiet.

Stocks active and excited with frequent fluctuations, particularly in C. C. & I. C., Pacific Mail, and Erie, which were the strongest and most active shares. It seems to be an established fact that Colonel Scott will be President of the Erie Road next week, and that the lease of the C. C. & I. C. is to be transferred to that road, giving it connection to the seaboard by the Atlantic & Great Western. It is reported that another rail is to be laid on the Erie, and that a pool in England recently bought 100,000 shares in Erie, to be held intact ninety days.

The transfer books in Pacific Mail closed this afternoon for the election, and cash stock is worth 1¾ per cent. A large short interest is still uncovered throughout the list, and an era of active speculation is probable.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116½
Coupons, '62	113⅜	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	113¼	U. S. 10-40s	111¾
Coupons, '65	113¾	Currency 6s	113¾
Coupons, new	116	New 5s	112¼

State bonds:

Missouris	96	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	72½	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	72½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	94	St. Paul	59¾
W. U. Telegraph	76½	St. Paul preferred	79¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash	79¾
Adams Express	99½	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo Ex	93	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	76	Terre Haute	38
United States Ex	86⅝	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	78½	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	98¼	C & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Erie	75⅝	C., C. & C.	52½
Erie preferred	86½	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	95⅝
Harlem preferred	134	Indiana Central	42½
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific stocks	39
Northwestern	76½	Union Pacific bonds	92⅛
Northwestern pfd	94¼	Cent. Pacific bonds	103¼
Rock Island	112	D., L. & Western	107
New Jersey Cent	108½	Hartford & Erie	10¼

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Beeves for the week, 8,830, or 900 less than the previous week. On sale to-day, 184 cars at Communipaw, 136 at Hundredth street, and 16 cars at Weehawken, making 2,460, or 900 more than last Monday. Many of to-day's cattle are thin. The market is rather slow, with orders to hold cattle or get good prices. Rates unchanged, and mostly averaging 12c. Texans of 7 cwt. sold at 11@11½c. 11 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, good, 12@13c; 3 cars 7 cwt, 12c; 5 cars Missouri, 6½ cwt, 11½c; 4 cars Indiana, 8¼ cwt, 12@12½c.

Sheep—Total receipts, 14,700, against 11,900 last week; on sale to-day, 2,300, and market strong at 6½@7c for thin sheared, and 7½@7¾c for fair to good. Lambs easier, at 11@15c; fair 50-pound Jerseys go at 14c; 2 cars Ohio sheep, 92 pounds average, sold at 7½c.

Calves—Very plenty, and veal takes the place of mutton.

Hogs—Receipts for the week, 28,100, against 43,500 the previous week; for present market, 63 cars; market steady, but not over strong, at the late advance; dressed sell at 5½@6½c. Weather favorable for all kinds of stock.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 20—The *Daily Bulletin* has the following: Domestics of every grade dull. Utica bleached 6-4 marked down from 37½ to 35c; others without change. Prints slow sale; those in request chiefly light grounds. Printing cloths quoted at 8@8½c. Fair trade in domestic ginghams at former prices, but no demand and have fallen off, as compared with a fortnight ago. Dress goods quiet. Arlington mills have reduced Cretonne plaids to 37½c; Parepa stripes to 37½c. Woolens without change. Hosiery and shawls unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20.—COTTON—Moderate request; middling uplands, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $7.10@7.35; common to good extra, $7.60@8.10; good to choice, $8.15@9.00; white wheat, extra, $9.00@10.40; extra Ohio, $8.05@10.30; extra St. Louis, $9.50@13.50. Rye flour quiet, $5@6.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 12,000 bu; No 2 Milwaukee spring, in store, $1.71; afloat, $1.74; winter red Western, $1.98@2.03; amber Western, $2.05@2.08; white, $2.08@2.20. Rye dull; Western, 98c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn lower; receipts, 118,000 bu; Western mixed, 73c; yellow, 74½c; white, 80c. Oats scarce; receipts, 8,000 bu; Western, 57@59c; Ohio, 58@60c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 13½@14½c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 62@68c. Rice quiet at 8¼@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 23½@24c.

Grain in warehouse:

Wheat	206,000	Rye	267,000
Corn	52,000	Barley	
Oats			

PROVISIONS—...; new mess, $13.87½@13.90; new prime ..., $13.00; mess last half June, $14.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 9½@14½c; shoulders, 5½@6c; middles quiet; short clear, 8c; long clear, 7½c; bellies, 8c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firmer; new, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; early sales of 7,000 bu Port Washington Club at $1.63. Corn, moderate demand; steady; sales 50,000 bu No. 2 Western, part to arrive, at 51½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, held firmly at $8.50@11.50. Wheat quiet; weak; red at $2.20. Rye excited at $1.10. Corn dull; yellow, 74@75c; mixed Western, 73@74c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Held at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and favors seller; extra Western, $8.50@9.50. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 70@71c. Oats firm; Western, 56@58c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, $14.00. Bulk shoulders, 5½@5¾c; sides, 6¾@8½c; short clear, 7½@7½c. Bacon, shoulders, 6¾@5½c; sides, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@15c. Lard firm at 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 20—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $8.90@9.25. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; ear, 50c. Rye steady at $1.06. Oats firm at 43@45c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 14c.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping at 25@27c.

CHEESE—Dull and drooping at 11@12c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular, $13.50; no sales. Lard steady; sales prime steam, 8½c; and country kettle, 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet and held firm; 4¼, 6¼, 6½, and 6½ bid; a shade higher was asked; a June contract for shoulders was settled at 4¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.30. Receipts, 2,600.

WHISKEY—Held higher; sales at 84c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.54½; No. 2, $1.48½. Oats steady; No. 2, 41c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 47½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 88c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, $1.96. Corn steady; high mixed, 55½c; low 55c; yellow, 55½c. Oats, shade better; No. 1, 48½c; No. 2 46c; Michigan, 47c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firm; XX, $7.30@7.75; XXX, $8.00@8.50. Wheat dull and unchanged; buyers off. Corn steady; No. 2, 50c; high mixed on track, 48½c. Oats steady; mixed on track, 40@41c. Barley, no sales. Rye firmer at 90c.

WHISKEY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly at $12.75. Bacon firm at 6½c, 7½c, 7¾. Lard firm; refined, 9½c.

HOGS—Quiet at 3¾@4½c.

CATTLE—Unchanged at 3@6½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 71,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; hogs, 1,000.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—TOBACCO—Stiff; receipts light.

COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and inactive; extra family, $7.50. Wheat quiet and but little doing; choice, from store, $2.00@2.05. Corn quiet and firm at 65c, sacked, delivered. Oats scarce at 53c. Rye quiet and steady at $1.00@1.05, from store.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, $12.75. Bacon shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c; packed bulk shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c, loose; sugar cured hams, 11@13c. Lard, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower, at 84@85c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double, $7.75; low to choice double, $8.25@10.00. Corn scarce at 75@80c. Oats lower at 55c. Bran declined $1.25.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $32.00; choice, $34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, held at $12.50. Bacon dull and lower at 6½@7½@8c. Hams, sugar cured, 11@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, fair, 8c; good to fully fair, 8½@9c. Molasses, prime, 50c. Lard firm, tierce, packers', 9c; refined, 10c; keg, kettle, 10½@10½c; refined, 11½@12c. Coffee, 16½@19c.

MONETARY—Bank sterling, 24½; sight, ½ premium; gold 112½.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 1,500 bales; good ordinary, 21c; low middling, 22½c; middling, 23c. Receipts, 1,555. Exports, to Philadelphia, 93 bales. Stock, 800,015.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 90@94c.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

Our "Radical Cure Truss Office" is now located at 369 Wabash av., four doors north of Twelfth-st.

Dr. S N Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., are as usual, scientifically fitted and satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember the old reliable concern, and the new location. MARSH & BOWLES.

Female to wait upon ladies.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 62 South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE and International Musical Festival. AT BOSTON.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Executive Committee of the World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival respectfully announce that the great undertaking to which the musical loving people of the country have been looking forward for many months, with such deep interest, will commence in Boston

On the Seventeenth Day of June, and close on the Fourth of July Next.

It is hardly necessary to state that the preparations for this great event have required the constant application for months of the thousands who are to participate in it, and have involved an enormous expenditure; but the committee feel confident that the time, labor, and expense devoted to the successful development of so noble an enterprise, must result in not only affording the highest gratification of all who may hear the glorious music to be rendered upon a scale of grandeur never before attempted, and witness the magnificent spectacle which such an assemblage must present, but that it will also confer a lasting benefit upon art, the country, and the age.

While the programme of the first week of the Festival will embrace all the great features to be presented—including the CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES,

The Orchestra of TWO THOUSAND PERFORMERS, the most powerful organ ever built, together with many of the most eminent American and European bands and artists (among whom may be mentioned The Great Maestro, JOHANN STRAUSS AND HIS FAMOUS AUSTRIAN BAND of fifty-six performers), the concerts to be given from first to last will surpass any series of musical entertainments ever presented to the American public.

SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts from June 17 to July 4, inclusive, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and Tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, will be ready for sale on and after June 1, and may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.

Per order of the Executive Committee. HENRY G PARKER, Secretary.

LAST THREE DAYS ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Unparalleled Success of the Great Eastern Menagerie, MUSEUM, AVIARY, Circus & Balloon Show, SOUTH SIDE,

Corner of State and Twenty-second-sts., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20, 21 and 22.

Come early if you want seats. Largest Menagerie on earth, and the finest Circus. Herr Elijah Lengel in his dens of Lions, Tigers and Panthers at every exhibition. Balloon Ascension daily.

Box office, at tents, open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Triumphant return of the eccentric and only JOSEPH MURPHY.

The greatest actor in his own peculiar specialties the world has ever known, who will appear every night this week and the matinees in the new protean drama HELP.

Supported by the Academy Star Company.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The only well ventilated place of amusement in the city.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

GREAT COMBINATION BILL OF FUN.

CHAS. WALTERS,

In his unequalled Songs and Dances. The "Chicago Police Court," "Where's Anthony?" "Grand Vocal Quartette," "Turn Him Out." Next week, JOHNSON and POWERS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

The great sensation play of the day on MONDAY EVENING, May 20, SIX NIGHTS ONLY, LORD THORNHURST'S DAUGHTER, Dramatized from the New York Ledger story of that name, in which the accomplished Artist, GEO. D CHAPLIN, Will appear, supported by the entire IRWIN COMBINATION.

IRWIN MATINEE, Saturday, 2½ o'clock.

Friday—Benefit of Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel WOOD .... Proprietor

Third week and unprecedented success of the WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

MONDAY, May 20, and during the week, most assuredly the last nights of FRIENDS.

For the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th times. Monday, May 27—PROGRESS and MEPHISTO'S MISSION.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS AGAIN.

This celebrated company, of Fisk University, Tenn., having been received with great enthusiasm last week, have consented to repeat their concert at Union Park Congregational Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23. Tickets for sale at Strebl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st., West Side Library, 230 West Madison-st, and at Horton's Library, 537 West Lake-st. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.

TWO HUNDRED CHILDREN,

Between the ages of 4 and 7, are wanted for the Grand Fairy Spectacle of Cinderella, at Nixon's Parisian Hippodrome and Chicago Amphitheatre.

Apply Tuesday, between 2 and 4 p. m., at PADGET & BARKER'S Agency, 172 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear of something to their advantage. Office 95 West Randolph-st.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic,

Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 10, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $13; halves, $6 50; quarters, $3 50; eighths, $1 75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $80; halves, $40; quarters, $14.50; eighths, $8 25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

Abstracts of Title.

The undersigned regret that they are compelled to decline, for the present, all orders of whatever nature. They will proceed, with all despatch to complete orders on hand as nearly as may be in the order the applications have been made.

CHASE BROS. & CO., SHORTALL & HOARD, JONES & SELLERS.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1872.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

Lot Owners, Graceland Cemetery.

There will be a meeting of the lot owners in Graceland Cemetery held at the office of the Company, Room No 12, Johnson's Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., on Tuesday, May 28, at 2½ o'clock p. m., to elect a Trustee to fill the vacancy in the "Board of Trustees of the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund," caused by the death of Samuel Howe, Esq. GEORGE C. WALKER, Secretary of Board of Trustees.

To Printers and Stationers.

A practical printer, who has had many years' experience in the management of an extensive establishment, with some means, and who can control a lucrative business, desires to connect himself with a first-class house in any capacity requiring energy and ability. Address "EXPERIENCE," Tribune office.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., April 25th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,

Office No. 57 William-st. Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.

Directors:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
F. L. BARREDA,
W. H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
BENJ. B. BUTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, — New York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON,
LOUIS FREMY, — Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET,
AUT. M. SCHNAPPER,
Baron S. DE HABER, — Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAFZU SAHN REIFFERSHEIDT,
Chevalier H VON HOPPEN, — Vienna.

The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.

Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.

A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL 75 CENTS PER GALLON.

We have a quantity of Linseed Oil made from fire damaged Flaxseed, guaranteed to be as good for colors as any oil made, which we will sell at the above price.

WRIGHT, LAWTHER & CO., 12 and 14 North Canal-st., Between Lake and Randolph-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Known as the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, Holding regular sales of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

Desirable Stock of Boots and Shoes,

On TUESDAY MORNING, May 21, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5,000 lbs. Bar Cast Steel,

For account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY morning, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at No. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, Open Buggies, Democrat Wagons, and Harness,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Woollens, Clothing, Straw Goods, Hats, and Notions,

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 23, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

At our TUESDAY SALE of May 21st, at 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer a fine line of Berlin Gloves and Demi-Gauntlets, an invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Umbrellas and a line of Notions; also Jean Coats, Pants and Vests.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT LINE OF PARASOLS At Auction TO-DAY at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Our Catalogue Auction Sale of Boots, Shoes, And Slippers

Of this week will be, as usual, very full and attractive. Sale

On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Our goods and catalogue now ready for inspection.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av.

Dry Goods & Clothing AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, May 22, at 10 o'clock,

Piece Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Towels, Quilts, Straw Goods, Notions, etc., Also large line Carpets.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Valuable North Side BUSINESS PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Afternoon, May 23,

Sale to take place at 3 o'clock on the ground,

Lot 6, in Block 22, of Bushnell's Addition, being the Southeast corner of North Clark and Division-sts., 56½ feet front by 150 feet deep, to an alley. Terms of sale easy, which will be made known on the ground at the time of sale.

This is one of the finest pieces of business property on the North Side.

Title warranted perfect.

Also the debris on same lot, consisting of 100,000 BRICK.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Cashmeres, Piques, Cambrics, Jaconets, Bishop Lawns, Hdkfs., Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Suspenders, etc., etc.,

On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 9½ o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers. 44 State-st.

Special Sale of Dry Goods,

Straw and Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, etc., on FRIDAY, May 24, at 9½ o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 STATE-ST.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT.

Send for Circulars and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

JOHN FORD. PAT'K J. EUSTACE.

FORD & EUSTACE,

Felt and Composition Roofers, Office, Room 45, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago, Illinois.

PAT'K J. EUSTACE. JOHN FORD.

F. J. EUSTACE & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Office, Room 45, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., and 416 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. J. SEXTON,

CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR, and BUILDER, 58 and 60 Pacific-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., opposite Rock Island Railroad depot, is prepared to contract for Carpenter Work and every description of building.

F. E. RIGBY, PAPER HANGINGS, 624 STATE-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking room, and bath rooms in mid ship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.

Price of passage in gold (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 20 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 11 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Galaxy is always more a magazine than any—more intensely magazinish in style, and more varied in its range than any other."—*The Independent.*

THE GALAXY. THE JUNE NO. NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

I. SIR CHARLES DILKE AND THE ENGLISH REPUBLICANS. By Justin McCarthy.
II. FAUST. Part II. By Ivan Turgenief.
III. THAT WALTZ OF VON WEBER'S. By Nora Perry.
IV. MY LIFE ON THE PLAINS. By General G. A. Custer.
V. THE WOMAN MOVEMENT IN WYOMING. By Edward M. Lee.
VI. BRAHMINS AND SWELLS.
VII. THE ENGLISH AT HOME. By Albert Rhodes.
VIII. HERO WORSHIP. By Mary L. Ritter.
IX. THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS. By Anthony Trollope.
X. A CASE OF CONSCIENCE. By Ella Williams.
XI. THE HEART OF JUNE. By Constance Fenimore Woolson.
XII. THE CAVE OF THE WINDS. Part II. By Maria Louise Pool.
XIII. MODERN LANGUAGES IN THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.
XIV. DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quilibet.
XV. SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY: "French Narcotization;" "The Climate of Zanzibar;" "Fencing as an Exercise;" "Carbolic Acid;" "The Search for Dr. Livingston," etc.
XVI. CURRENT LITERATURE.
XVII. THE GALAXY CLUB-ROOM.
XVIII. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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Published This Day:

I. THE WORKS of W. D. HOWELLS. New and Enlarged Edition.

Venetian Life. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.
Italian Journeys. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.
Suburban Sketches. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated, $2.

These unique and delightful works of Mr. Howells which have won great favor in Europe and America by their humor, fine observation, and unsurpassed grace, are now published in enlarged editions. "Suburban Sketches" contains "Some Lessons in the School of Morals," not included in previous issues; it is rendered yet more attractive by the addition of several illustrations. "Italian Journeys" embraces an important chapter on "Ducal Mantua," which describes a visit to the old city in the last year of the Austrian rule, and is also a monograph upon her history from the earliest times, bringing into relief the picturesque and romantic incidents in which it abounds, and sketching her social and political aspects under the Republican chiefs, the lords, marquises, and dukes. It presents a completer view of Mantuan history than exists elsewhere in English, and is drawn from sources little known outside of Italy. A new chapter has been added to "Venetian Life," entitled "Our Last Year in Venice." It sums up the impressions of previous years, and completes the record of the author's residence in Venice, while it touches upon aspects and traits of the city not treated in other chapters of the book.

II. THACKERAY'S WORKS. Kensington Edition. Illustrated.

The History of Pendennis. 1 vol. 8vo $2.

The second volume of an entirely new edition of the great novelist's writings. To include his Novels and Miscellanies, newly arranged, in 12 elegant, large type, tastefully-bound volumes. The most desirable LIBRARY edition of Thackeray.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.*

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

The undersigned beg leave respectfully to announce the publication, early in July, of the new Music Book, for Choirs, Singing Schools, and Musical Societies, entitled

THE STANDARD,

By H. R. Palmer, (of Chicago), and L. O. Emerson, (of Boston), whose former works have attained an unparalleled success. In the preparation of The Standard, the editors have united their resources, with the determination of producing, the coming season, the most thorough, and in all respects desirable, work that has yet been issued by the American press. Price, $1.50; per dozen, $13 50; specimen pages free by mail.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York. LYON & HEALY, Wabash av. cor. Sixteenth-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermasters at the posts named below, until 11 o'clock a m., June 18, 1872, for furnishing the following named supplies at the posts named:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
3,000 cords of Hard Wood.
FORT RILEY, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Hard Wood,
900 tons Hay.
FORT HAYS, KANSAS.
2,600 cords of Wood,
2,200 tons Hay.
FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.
500 cords of Hard Wood,
450 tons Hay.
FORT LARNED, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Wood,
200 tons Hay.
FORT DODGE, KANSAS.
1,200 cords of Wood,
520 tons Hay.
FORT LYON, COL. TER.
850 cords of Wood,
5.0 tons Hay.
CAMP SUPPLY, IND. TER.
2,600 cords of Wood,
1,100 tons Hay.

The wood to be of the best quality growing in the vicinity of the posts respectively (except Fort Wallace, no wood being procurable in the vicinity of that post), and to be hard wood where so specified above, to be cut full four feet long, split to convenient size, and free from small limbs and brush. Bidders will state the kind, or kinds, of wood, and quantity of each kind they propose to furnish. A cord to be 128 cubic feet.

The hay to be good merchantable prairie hay; to be well and securely stacked by the contractor, and in such manner as to be impervious to heavy rains or snows. A clause will be inserted in each contract providing that any damage which may result to the hay from imperfect stacking, must be made good to the Government by the contractor. The hay must be cut before August 31. A ton to be 2,000 pounds.

Separate proposals are invited for furnishing the hay in bales, the bales to be well compressed and securely bound.

Hay for Fort Riley may be cut on the military reservation at that post.

The delivery of the wood to commence on or before August 1, and to be continued at the rate of at least one-fifth of the quantity contracted for, per month.

The delivery of the hay to commence on or before August 1st, and to be completed on or before October 31st, 1872.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the above supplies.

Bids must be made in triplicate and separately for each article and for each post.

Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to enter into contracts which have been awarded to them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

Payment for one-tenth of the wood and one-fifth of the hay contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. of the Mo.

STATE BINDING.

Advertisement for Proposals for Binding the Laws, Journals, and Reports of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1872, until 12 o'clock m. of said day, proposals will be received by this department for folding, stitching, and binding the laws, journals, reports, bills, and other documents of every description of the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and other documents that may be required to be printed for the use of the State. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of said work, and as provided by law, and said proposal must specify in detail the prices bid for each kind of work, viz:

For binding the laws, journals and reports, with leather backs and substantial pasteboard sides, and covering the sides with blue paper.

For folding, stitching and covering with paper covers with the title page printed thereon, and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.

For folding, stitching and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.

For folding, stitching and trimming the edges of bills.

All of said work to be done in accordance with law.

Said proposals to be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the said 20th day of June, 1872, and then duly considered.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

COAL WANTED.

Sealed Proposals are solicited for 10,000 tons of coal for the Chicago Water Works, to be delivered as required during the coming year.

Bids will be received either for bituminous or anthracite coal, and may be for the whole or a part of the quantity required.

Proposals must be in by 11 o'clock a. m., May 28, 1872.

Further particulars may be had on application at the office of the Board of Public Works.

W. H. CARTER, R. PRINDIVILLE, J. K. THOMPSON, Board of Public Works.

Chicago, May 20, 1872.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, 549 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m. of Saturday, May 25, 1872, where plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so.

WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Devine & Bro., in the manufacture of boilers, &c., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Peter Devine will pay all the debts of the late firm and all moneys owing to the late firm must be paid to said Peter Devine, who will carry on the business as heretofore, at No. 62 West Polk-st., Chicago, Ill.

PETER DEVINE. ARTHUR DEVINE.

May 18, 1872.

PUBLICATIONS.

...always more a ...
...ready magazine in style,
...ate range than any other.—

GALAXY.

JUNE NO.
READY.

CONTENTS.
...LES DILKE AND THE ... REPUBLICANS. By Jus...
Part II. By Ivan Turgenief.
...ALTZ OF VON WEBER'S.
...ON THE PLAINS. By Gen. Custer.
...AN MOVEMENT IN WYO... By Edward M. Lee.
...S AND SWELLS.
...LISH AT HOME. By Albert ...
...ORSHIP. By Mary L. Ritter.
...TACE DIAMONDS. By An...
... CONSCIENCE. By Ella ...
...ART OF JUNE. By Constance ...
...E OF THE WINDS. Part II.
... LANGUAGES IN THE ...AN COLLEGE.
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PROPOSALS.
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...ICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1872.
... will be received at this office, and ... June 18, 1872, for furnish...
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...T HAYS, KANSAS. Wood.
...WALLACE, KANSAS. Hard Wood.
...LARNED, KANSAS. Wood.
...T DODGE, KANSAS. Wood.
...T LYON, COL. TER. Wood.
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...L WANTED.
...ls are solicited for 10,000 tons of coal ... Water Works, to be delivered as re... coming year.
...
W. H. CARTER,
R. PRINDIVILLE,
J. K. THOMPSON,
Board of Public Works.

...Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michi... Canal, 549 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO, May 15, 1872.
PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to ...
...T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

...OLUTION NOTICES.
...SSOLUTION.
...hip heretofore existing under the name ... Devine & Bro., in the manufacture of ... hereby dissolved by mutual consent ...
PETER DEVINE.
ARTHUR DEVINE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

An Assessment Equalization to be Had on the 23d Inst.

Repairs Required on the Insane Asylum—Flour that is Not Flour.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, and Wahl. The Chairman announced that Mr. Wahl had qualified, and would take his seat.

Mr. Ashton moved to postpone the special order—the consideration of plans for a jail—until to-day (Tuesday).

The motion prevailed.

THE TAX BOOKS.

The County Attorney recommended the passage of the following:

WHEREAS, The several Assessors of the towns in Cook County have made their assessments of the taxable property in said county, pursuant to the order of this Board, and as an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled "An act to provide for the reassessment and taxation of property when the reassessment have been lost or destroyed, and orders of assessment ... to authorize reassessment or abatement of taxes in certain cases," approved February 29, 1872, and have made return of their respective assessment rolls to the County Clerk; therefore,

Resolved, That the — day of May, A. D. 1872, at the hour of — o'clock p. m., be and the same is hereby fixed and established as the day and time when this Board will convene to examine the assessment rolls of the several towns in the county, and to equalize the said assessment.

Resolved, That this Board will, at said meeting so to be held, on the — day of May, 1872, proceed to fix the rate upon the $100 to be levied upon the taxable property, both real and personal, for county purposes, and to pay indebtedness of the county existing on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1870.

Mr. Ashton moved that the blanks be filled with the date 23d of May, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Skelly said it was desirable to get the taxes in at once, or the school-teachers would strike in his part of the county.

Mr. Stearns expressed his willingness to let them strike and go dig potatoes.

The resolutions, with the date as moved by Mr. Ashton, were adopted.

Mr. Harrison offered the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and they are hereby instructed to report to this Board, 1. The amount of taxable property in the county. 2. An estimate of the amount of money that will be required to be raised by tax for all county purposes, specifying the amount for each purpose. 3. The amount to be collected in each town for town purposes, as shown by certificates of Town Clerks on file.

The resolution was adopted.

WHITEWASHING.

The Superintendent of Public Charities recommended that the wards and halls of the Poor-House and Insane Asylums be whitewashed.

Mr. Stearns said the roof of the Insane Asylum required repairing. While he was on his legs he would inform the Board that the flour out of which bread was being made at that institution was not flour at all, but stuff ground out of bad No. 2 wheat. He knew what flour was. He wanted it to be known, also, that the bricks being put in the sewer out there were not merchantable brick. He moved that the Building Committee have the repairs made.

Mr. Harrison moved that the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers take charge of the work at the Poor-House, as the Committee on Public Buildings had enough to do in the city.

Mr. Ashton said the Building Committee had been looking after the work, and he did not know why a change was necessary, though he had no objection.

Mr. Skelly said some Committee should look after things.

Mr. Harrison amended his proposition, giving the Poor-House and Paupers Committee charge of any work not yet contracted for.

Mr. Crawford did not think it fair or courteous to the Building Committee.

Mr. Harrison did not wish to offend anybody, and would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Stearns' proposition was declared lost, and then it was found to be not lost, and the motion to refer the motion to the Poor-House and Pauper Committee was declared out of order, on a point raised by Mr. Ashton, the trouble being finally arranged by the reference of the repairs to the Building Committee, and of the whitewashing to the Superintendent of Public Charities and the Warden.

THE JAIL PLANS.

Mr. Hitchcock moved that the special order on jails be taken up.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Crawford moved that they go into Committee of the Whole to consider the plans, and they went, Mr. Skelly taking the chair.

Mr. Egan and Mr. Walsh explained their plans, and were thanked.

Mr. Ashton moved that Mr. Felton, Superintendent of the Bridewell, be requested to examine the plans, and give his opinion upon them. Other architects were invited to attend to-day, and explain their plans.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned until 2 p. m. to-day.

GOVERNOR PALMER.

His Letter to the Bloomington Meeting—A Hearty Indorsement of Greeley.

At the recent Greeley ratification meeting in Bloomington, Ill., the following emphatic letter from Governor Palmer was received:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 10, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Anxious to be able to notify you of my acceptance of your invitation to attend the meeting of independent citizens to ratify the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention, I have delayed until this morning to answer, and am now, to my regret, compelled to decline. It is very appropriate that the inaugural meeting of the canvass of 1872 should be held at Bloomington, for it was there, in 1856, that freemen who up to that time had acted with the existing political organizations, convinced that such organizations were not adapted to meet the requirements of the times, assembled and laid the foundations of the great movement that afterward successfully resisted the extension of slavery into our new Territories, and then, aided by patriots of all parties, encountered and overthrew the desperate alternative scheme of secession and national disruption, and maintained the struggle until freedom and equality were established as the rule of our national life, and the integrity of the Union placed upon impregnable foundations. That movement was met by the clamors of those who supposed the highest duty of the citizen to be to submit to the despotism of party organizations, even though they had passed into the hands of the corrupt and incapable, and that movement like yours, was a revolt of independent men against the domination of those to whom politics is a trade, and who value party only as a means of retaining power that they abuse, who would keep alive passions and rekindle prejudices, merely that men shall not think, but blindly follow as they may be led. It is, therefore, extremely proper that at Bloomington the men of 1856, as some of you are, and those who have acted with or now agree with them, should assemble and declare that the struggle is ended, and not only assert their acquiescence in all that has been done for liberty and equality and national unity, but pledge themselves to give perfect effect to these sublime principles in their application to all citizens of all classes, allowing of no exception but that of judicial conviction of crime. And after this work is done, it will still be remembered by thoughtful men that such a revolution as has occurred in our political and social system, as grand as has been its results, has been attended by abuses and followed by errors that demand the promptest correction. The most alarming of the abuses to which I refer are the loose ideas of economy and official responsibility that prevails on every hand. Federal offices are considered to be the reward of mere partisan service. The President and those to whom he intrusts the dispensation of his patronage are regarded as the sources of official power to whom all service is due, while the people, for whose benefit all the offices are created, are treated either as victims to be plundered, or mere creatures to be controlled. In the judgment of these officers, whose tenure is the mere nod of the President or a member of Congress, who exercises the practical power of appointment upon the condition of allegiance to the President, these masters can do no wrong. They may disregard the Constitution and the laws in contempt of the public liberties, but every such act is defended by these servile dependent pensioners, and every man is assailed with the most bitter misrepresentation who is not as servile as they are. To independent freemen, such a state of things suggests the necessity of giving to the great body of the public officers of the United States a fixed term and an independent tenure; that they may be made responsible to the laws and the people, and not to members of Congress and the President. And these and other beneficial reforms will, I have no doubt, be greatly promoted by the election of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. Horace Greeley, whose name is a household word throughout the republic, is admitted by all to be an honest, patriotic man. He is the embodiment of energy, industry, and fidelity to his convictions of right. He is earnest, sincere, and disinterested. He venerates, and what is more, he understands the Constitution and laws of his country, and if elected to the Presidency would hold them as the limit as well as the source of his powers. He would be a magistrate and not aspire to be a ruler. He is committed to the salutary rule of one term for the President, and will not, if he is chosen, subordinate all public interests to the end of securing for himself a re-election. With the best wishes for the success of your meeting, I am respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

To Messrs. Jesse W. Fell, A. Gridley, M. Swann, Geo. W. Park, R. E. Williams, Bloomington, Ill.

PLATFORMS AND PARTIES.

Elmira and Cincinnati—The Dodges of the Renominationists.

From the New York Tribune, May 17.

When parties cease to have principles to fight for, they either divide on fresh issues, coalesce, or become co-operative societies for the attainment of office, grow corrupt, and rot away. What distinctive principles separate to-day the rival parties of the Empire State? Slavery is dead; the negroes have the suffrage; the Constitutional Amendments, protecting them and guarding against Secession are everywhere acknowledged. On all this, the parties agree. The debt is to be honestly paid, in gold, and repudiation is to be held scarcely second to treason. On this, the parties agree. When, therefore, the Elmira Renomination Convention declares that there can be only two political parties in the political arena, and that these are, of necessity, the same that lately faced each other on the battle field, the people will inquire why, and will strongly suspect the motives of the politicians who still seek to fight over again a civil war seven years ended; when all parties are cordially accepting its results as final.

The great features of Wednesday's platforms are the Democratic advance to the highest Republican ground on the issues of the war, and the decline of the Republican Renominationists into the slough of disreputable dodges on the Tariff. "The recent declaration of principles at Cincinnati evinces sound and wholesome views of Government; all patriotic citizens may unite upon that platform; our delegates to Baltimore are instructed to take the course best calculated to secure the triumph of these principles," that is frank, manly, and honorable. It accepts the highest and best Republican platform made since the war ended. "There should be a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to bear as equally as possible upon every kind of labor, property, and industry;" that is a dodge, open to a dozen interpretations, and meant to be interpreted a dozen ways. It is a coward's device to hold on to the Protectionists, pacify the Free Traders, and seem to say something, while laboriously saying nothing at all. The dodge is from the renomination Republicans; the frank acceptance of all the results of the war is from the men whom the Renomination Republicans pronounce necessarily and inevitably the same enemies we met upon the battle-field!

The Renominationists have another dodge. They pretend that there is no need for amnesty, because nobody is deprived of suffrage at the South. No claim could be more dishonest. It is put forward for the purpose of concealing the fact that many of the men best fitted for public trust at the South are legally excluded from office; that even the choice of States like North Carolina for representatives in the United States Senate is denied them; that the whole South is rankling with a sense of wrong in being accorded imperfect liberty to vote, and mockingly told that their votes for the men of their choice shall not count. Can men who attempt a paltry deception like that in a platform deserve or receive the confidence of anybody?

—So far as this State is concerned, it has only two platforms before it,—Elmira and Cincinnati. The great National Convention at Cincinnati adopted twelve ringing resolutions. Each is a cry of victory in the great uprising. The Grant assemblage at Elmira floundered laboriously through fifteen wordy convolutions; the last—a bodiless Alexandrine—containing the renomination clause, which might as well have been issued in a Custom-House general order. The Liberal Republicans recognize Human Equality before the law; pledge themselves to the maintenance of the Union and the amended Constitution, and demand Universal Amnesty, Decentralization, and genuine Civil Service Reform. And, necessary to the establishment of these, they demand and expect Public Economy, One Presidential Term, Reduction of the Debt, Protection of the Public Credit, Perpetual Recognition of the Services of the Defenders of the Union, Lands for the Landless, and Honor in the Management of Foreign Affairs. These are no glittering generalities; each not only strikes a responsive chord in the breast of every patriotic American, but gives voice to a sense of something deficient in the present management of affairs. Is the feeble piping of Elmira any key-note to the organ music of the office-holders' campaign? It protests that it is opposed to "a hurried payment of the national debt," but is quite sure that Civil Service ought to be reformed; as though any reformation were possible so long as a President may use that service to secure the renomination which they have just given, or so long as the phalanx of the President's friends in Congress is solid also against Civil Service Reform. Its paltering argument that Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill was defeated by Liberal Republican votes in the Senate is equally false and silly. Hanging out a signal that the back door is open for the return of those whom dictatorial self-sufficiency has driven forth, Elmira seeks to rekindle the dying hates of a decade and revive an ancient feud between sections. Then we are told that President Grant has paid so many millions of the National debt, as though the People had not paid that debt, despite official extravagance and long-continued, long-secure frauds on the Treasury.

If anything were needed to heighten the sharp contrast projected between the platform adopted by the Grant Republicans at Elmira and that of the Liberal Republicans so cordially accepted by the Democrats at Rochester, it would be found in the groveling terms of the former and the lofty diction of the other. The use of threats, mean epithets, and half-concealed abuse by the Two-Term men bespeaks the politician who has abiding faith in old-time party discipline and caucus dicta. The other is a new declaration of independence; it is a new Proclamation of Emancipation,—emancipation from the thraldom of party coercion and terrorism. It announces the freedom of the citizen to think and vote without dictation and interference. It dissolves useless political distinctions, and relegates disputed questions to the people. By this sign we conquer.

NEWS BY LATEST MAILS.

More than 1,000 tourists left New York for Europe last Saturday.

—Four children were burned to death at Memphis, Tenn., Saturday evening, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

—The Stonewall Cotton Mill, near Enterprise, Miss., erected at a cost of $150,000, was, last week, sold for $25,000.

—An estate of 9,000 acres on the Brazos, Texas, with buildings that cost $100,000, was, last week, sold for $100,000 in gold.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 18th says:

Some days ago, the telegraph stated that a Mrs. Harrold, wife of the Postmaster of Greenville, East Tennessee, had committed suicide by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. Private advices received at this office state that the scandal which led to the suicide implicated ex-President Johnson, who is accused of having seduced the woman.

—Two men were arrested and brought to Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, found at their distilleries, nearly 400 feet under ground.

—Work on the Coliseum at Boston goes rapidly forward, and everything looks auspicious. The roofers began their work Thursday, and the "noise of the builders exceeds anything yet heard on the Back Bay."

—In the case of Josephine McCarty, at Utica, charged with the murder of Henry H. Hall, of Ogdensburgh, alleged to have been committed in a felonious assault made upon Milton H. Thompson, in a street car, the jury, last Friday evening, returned a verdict of not guilty. There was tumultuous applause in the Court-room on the announcement of the verdict, in spite of the efforts of the Sheriff's deputies. Mrs. McCarty was at once rearrested on a charge of assault upon Milton H. Thompson with intent to kill.

—Captain J. C. Purdy has been elected Chief of Toledo Police.

The Buffalo *Commercial* of Saturday says:

Receipts of all kinds of grain for the week ending at noon to-day aggregated 2,587,548 bushels. The greater part of this was corn. Estimating flour as wheat, the total receipts were 2,985,589 bushels. For a port that has been mentioned at by its rivals as blockaded by ice, this is doing pretty well.

—The Canada Great Western Railroad Company and the Grand Trunk Company have come to a settlement of their differences in relation to the International bridge, at Buffalo; but now the New York Central has made a disturbance by laying tracks so as to cut off approaches to the bridge on the American side.

—The New Bedford *Standard* says that upward of 1,000 barrels of soup were taken off Seconet Point, Wednesday, in addition to what were taken in other localities.

—Colonel George McDougal, who committed suicide in Washington, D. C., last week, was prosecuting a claim of $80,000 before Congress, for furnishing army supplies during the war. He was formerly a resident of Indianapolis, and an early pioneer to California, and the Indianapolis *Journal* says:

He has been rich and poor by turns, and has, probably, seen more of savage life, among the Indians of the Plains, and the barbaric and semi-barbaric races of South America, than any man living. He has been for years at a time outside of all communication with the civilized world, and has turned up in the most unexpected places. A single incident in his career "lays over" the most romantic inventions of the fiction writer. When Captain George Brown, of the United States Navy, was taking the Stonewall to Japan, in passing through the Straits of Magellan he was hailed by a party of savages, and sent a boat ashore, which returned with a white man, who proved to be McDougal. That these two men, both raised in the same town, should thus meet in what might be called the "uttermost ends of the earth," is one of the singular events which justify the popular saying that "Truth is stranger than fiction."

—Throughout Pennsylvania, subscriptions are being taken for the relief of Somerset.

—The Northern Pacific Railroad has completed sufficient track to entitle it to nearly 5,000,000 acres of the lands granted to it by Congress.

—The Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, Conn., organized in 1794, with one exception the oldest in the country, was last week reorganized by the election of Thomas R. Trowbridge, President, and ex-Governor English, First Vice President.

FASHION.

Venetian filagree work is very much in favor for bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings of gold.

—Sashes this season are made of heavy bias silk, instead of ribbon, the ends being trimmed with lace or fringe.

—Large gilt crosses are worn around the neck on a black velvet ribbon, and are very stylish with light dresses.

—The high Alpine hats and the Leghorn flats with narrow brims are the favorite styles of round hats this season.

—The China crape shawls, richly embroidered and trimmed with wide fringe, will be very much worn next season.

—The sleeves of street costumes are made very short, in order to display the six-buttoned glove to the best advantage.

—A new style of opera-cloaks is in the old-fashioned circular shape, gathered in the back from the neck, and ornamented with a large rosette of white ribbons, with long ends.

—The French style of bathing dress will be almost universally worn next summer at the seashore. They are made tight-fitting, trimmed with gay colors, and are usually very becoming.

—Ladies' house dresses are now ornamented by large buttons on the front of the waist, of coral, turquoise, or mosaic; while some more extravagant have diamonds set in onyx for the front of a handsome black silk dinner dress.

—Many of the pony phaetons at the Central Park, New York, are ornamented by fancy canopies, edged with wide fringe and lined with pink silk, which throws a very pretty rosy tinge over the face, which is vastly becoming.

—A new style of cloak for young ladies is in the shape of a double cape, one end being long, ornamented with tassel, and meant to be thrown loosely over the left shoulder, *a la militaire*.

—Ladies who wear deep mourning usually have a short gray crepe veil over the face, while the black one is fastened on one side by a large jet pin; as physicians consider the dye from the black crepe very injurious to the health, especially in warm weather.

Street-Sprinkling.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed with surprise the action of the Common Council regarding the appropriation for street-sprinkling purposes. It seems to me that to spend $10,000 in street-sprinkling would be to throw it away. In the first place, the amount of money appropriated cannot and will not do sprinkling enough to be of any considerable benefit. In the next place, the Burnt District is at present rebuilt to a considerable extent, and is now being sprinkled, and before fall, without a doubt, most of it will be done. Further, it does not seem exactly the thing to appropriate public money for the benefit of a few merchants, while those who own property or live or do business south or west of the Burnt District receive little or no benefit from the outlay. T. D. W.

CHICAGO, May 18.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 20.

In the local markets, finances and business generally were quiet to-day. Money is easy, and the grain speculation seems to have come to a pause.

Exchange continues scarce, and was quoted between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

Intelligence from Washington shows that the Senate are disposed to report favorably to the President in regard to the adoption of the supplementary article to the Washington Treaty, though possibly with some modifications from the form in which it is presented by Earl Granville. The gist of this supplementary article is a withdrawal on the part of the United States of all claims for indirect damages in connection with the Alabama claims. Should this be done it will of course have an important effect to advance the price of American securities in the London market, and depress the price of gold in this country, though it will not, perhaps, have as much effect in those directions as many people seem to think. Even after the withdrawal of the claims for indirect damages, the Alabama claims proper remains as far from being adjusted as ever. An instance of the vast difference of opinion on the subject of these direct damages is shown in the fact that, while the United States puts in a claim for over $6,000,000 damages done by the rebel cruiser Shenandoah, the English deny anything more than about $1,000,000 of damages done by that particular vessel. Even, therefore, if the supplementary Treaty should be adopted, the Alabama claims will be far from being settled, and the prices of United States bonds will still feel their disturbing effect. There is, however, still another aspect of the case, and that is, that English capitalists now hold so largely of American securities that they would probably suffer as much as Americans by any decline caused by a failure to settle these claims, or by a rupture in the friendly relations between the two countries. English manufacturers, also, who have found a ready market here for their wares, would suffer still more by any cessation of the flow of English capital to this country which stimulates all sorts of enterprises and makes a demand for the very articles which they sell here so largely. England has taken too much stock in the United States to afford to quarrel with us about the Alabama claims.

The bill which was adopted by the National House of Representatives, on Friday, to make greenbacks receivable for one-third of the duties on imports, is founded on the delusion that it will help to appreciate the value of greenbacks. The payment of duties in specie is now the only link which connects our monetary system with real money; cut loose from that we should be afloat upon a sea of even greater fluctuations in values than at present. The value of greenbacks is established by the prospect of their redemption in specie. If the Government deliberately avows its abandonment of specie in connection with everything except the payment of interest on the public debt,—as it would do by making greenbacks receivable for duties,—its credit would suffer. It might be claimed that receiving them instead of specie for duties was practically redeeming the greenbacks in specie, but it would, in fact, be only a further attempt to displace specie with irredeemable paper, instead of making room for specie to come into circulation by withdrawing a portion of the greenbacks, which is the only effectual way of getting back to specie payments.

SECURITY FOR BANK CIRCULATION.

The Treasurer of the United States holds now, as security for National Bank circulation, $377,-000,000 in United States bonds, of which nearly one half are 6 per cents, viz.: $115,000,000 in 6s of 1881 and $64,000,000 of 5-20s, the remainder being 5 per cents. Mr. Boutwell's bill to oblige National Banks to exchange the $169,000,000 of 6 per cents for 5 per cents at the same price, stands no chance of passing.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115½	115¾
5-20s of '62	112	112½
5-20s of '64	112	112½
5-20s of '65	112	112½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115	115½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115½	116
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115½	116
10-40s	111	111½
United States new 5 per cents	111¼	111½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	..	95@98
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange	..	113½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@110	
Gold and gold coupons	113	113¼

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, May 20.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 53, in Block 9, of e ½ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $600.

Lots 48 and 96, in Block 2, of Assessor's e ½, n w ¼, Sec 8, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $2,650.

Elston av, near North Place, n e f, 132x273½ ft, dated May 18; consideration, $3,000.

Indiana av, 224 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x 160 7-10 ft, with buildings, dated April 24; consideration, $4,500.

May st, bet McMullen Court and Lake st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $2,800.

Thirty-first st, between Calumet and Prairie av, s f, 25½x210 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $10,500.

Johnson st, bet Twelfth and Taylor sts, w f, 25 feet to alley, dated April 20; consideration, 2,600.

Lot 8 of L 2, in Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 27; consideration, $1,250.

Emerald av, bet Thirty seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 3; consideration, $600.

Grove st, s of and near Twenty-second st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $540.

Lot 7, in Price's Block 10, of Sherman *et al*, s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 19, in Block 5 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $600.

Prairie av, 174 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x 125½ ft, dated March 26; consideration, $3,100.

Lot 19, in Block 8, Elston's Addition, dated May 17; consideration, $950.

West Van Buren st, 125 ft west of Jefferson st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $3,-350.

Clarinda st, bet Reuben and Holt st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $400.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Block 8, Ravenswood, dated Sept 30, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 23, of Lots 8 and 9, Forrestville, dated May 6; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 15, in Block 1, in Hall's Subdivision of Kerfoot's n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated May 7; consideration, $500.

Lot 4 of Lot 1, in Block 1, in Saltonstall & Russell's s e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $4,800.

Lot 47, in Bogne's Addition, dated April 15; consideration, $420.

Lot 9, in Block 2, of Nicholas and McKindly's Lot 9, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $425.

Lots 6 to 14, in Block 1, of Eleanor's n e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 10, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $13,500.

Lot 8, in Block 3, of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb 28; consideration, $500.

Lot 15, in Hurlbut's Blocks 6 and 7, of Cleaver and Taylor's s e ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $2,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 10 to 12, in Block 1, of Woolley's n e ¼, Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $900.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 20.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1871.	Received. 1872.	Shipped 1871.	Shipped 1872.
Flour, brls	8,027	8,570	10,188	3,703
Wheat, bu	10,380	64,680	17,818	66,484
Corn, bu	204,918	206,458	325,275	126,142
Oats, bu	66,470	54,524	26,896	54,231
Rye, bu	2,460	5,231	2,350	3,254
Barley, bu	1,995	1,394	....	3,274
Grass seed, lbs	12,606	9,930	22,000	18,750
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	26,000	17,06[illegible]	5,640	114,039
Cured meats, lbs	35,680	48,360	295,040	357,432
Beef, brls	....	18	....	4
Pork, brls	....	107	64	554
Lard, lbs	10,180	8,730	57,440	245,280
Tallow, lbs	24,710	7,090	300	74,390
Butter, lbs	62,848	62,769	26,600	65,750
Live hogs, No	5,303	2,724	4,652	2,915
Cattle, No	787	429	2,520	1,378
Sheep, No	203	168	150	....
Hides, lbs	114,150	96,693	74,300	65,120
Highwines, brls	520	118	350	300
Wool, lbs	90,060	225,208	200,008	473,854
Potatoes, bu	4,783	5,617	1,200	595
Lumber, m	5,906	4,818	1,345	4,024
Shingles, m	5,280	3,043	2,740	1,330
Lath, m	371	573	188	419
Salt, brls	4,025	....	945	1,691

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,665 bu wheat; 1,002 bu corn; 3,335 bu oats; 366 bu rye; 1,239 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store during the 48 hours ending with 10 o'clock this morning: 15 cars wheat; 356 cars and 42,300 bu corn; 68 cars and 60,000 bu oats; 1 car rye; 3 cars barley. Total, (443 cars) 294,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the shipments of breadstuffs during the past week:

To	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
By rail	18001	101927	152337	75339	9850	16265
By canal	15	5000	....	....	....	....
Buffalo	9615	34600	1523547	138553	....	....
Erie	....	....	54000	....	....	....
Oswego	....	....	39853	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	309	....	57749	55088	....	....
Port Huron	1581	....	13488	....	....	....
Other U S p'ts	283	900	3350	25773	....	....
Montreal	....	....	12560	....	....	....
Pt Colborne	....	....	147416	....	....	....
Kingston	....	....	218224	....	....	....
Other C ports	....	....	15025	....	....	....
Total	29295	141927	2075791	294352	9850	16265

The leading produce markets were generally easier to-day, especially towards the close of the session of the Board of Trade. There was also less doing, buyers holding off in consequence of the lack of advices from Liverpool, where they are celebrating Whitsuntide. The receipts of produce are on the increase, except in wheat, and offerings of cash lots are free. The cool weather had little to do in influencing prices; it was conceded to be good for wheat, though perhaps bad for corn. In the grocery market the volume of trade was small, the demand from interior dealers being chiefly in the shape of small orders of a miscellaneous character to complete assortments. The only visible change in values was in coffees, which were excited and higher, Rio and Costa Rica advancing ¼c. Sugars, soaps, and teas were firm. Syrups continued dull and easy. The dry goods market was only fairly active in any department, while the general mode ruled dull. Prices underwent no decided change. Butter and cheese are in increasing supply, and the tendency of prices is downward. Coal remains inactive and weak. Dried fruits continue in good request and the general market is firm. Raisins were firm at 10c advance, with which exception values were without change. The demand for oils was of a liberal character, and the prevalent feeling was decidedly firm. Carbon and turpentine were a trifle higher. Paints and colors were active and firm. The market for metals and tinners' stock continues quiet, but prices remain firm and unchanged. The stocks are ample. Lumber at the yards met with a large inquiry, and for common descriptions prices were more fully sustained. The iron, nail, and steel markets were fairly active at former prices. Naval stores were dull but firm. In the markets for building materials prices were firm, under a large inquiry. Eggs sold quite freely at 12@12½c per doz.

Highwines were moderately active and steady at Saturday's price, with sales of 200 brls at 85½c. Wines are reported scarce, and the offerings are very small, while the demand is light.

Lake freights were dull and weak, shippers holding off for a decline, and being unwilling to take hold even when carriers conceded the difference. A total of 4 charters was reported, which will carry out 193,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu barley, on the basis of 6c for corn by sail to Buffalo, which was a decline of 1c from Saturday. The market closed ½c lower than this, rates being little better than nominal at 5½c for corn, 6½ for wheat, and 3½@4c on corn to Buffalo; 12c on corn to Oswego, and 13c on do to Kingston.

Through freights were also easier on the basis of 42@43½c per 100 lbs to New York, and 26c per bu for corn to Boston.

The weakness in freights is attributed to the high speculative prices ruling, which prevent extensive shipments, and may result in sending a large number of our vessels into the Lake Superior trade. In the latter case we should probably experience another grain glut this summer.

Provisions were dull; and unchanged on all, except mess pork, which was about 5c per brl lower. A further decline was reported in the price of live hogs, and this made buyers backward; but there was little product offering, hence no material change in prices. There was a little more demand for summer lard than heretofore, and that quotation was steady. Meats were scarcely mentioned; but there was some inquiry for bacon. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12.35 @12.60; do seller June, $12.60@12.65; do seller July, $12.90@12.95, do seller August, nominal at $13.05@13.10; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8.80@8.82½; do seller June, $8.85; do seller July, $8.90; summer lard, $8.25. Dry salted meats, 4¾c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 7½@8½c for shoulders; 7½@7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. Tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 800 brls mess pork, seller June, at $12.65; 250 brls do seller July, at $12.90; 250 brls do seller August at $13.07½; 250 tcs lard at $8.82½; 250 tcs do at $8.80; 250 tcs summer lard at $8.25; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 30,000 lbs clear bacon sides at 8c, packed in gunnies.

Flour was neglected; and easier in the hands of many holders. There was no shipping demand, and very little inquiry for the local trade. Sales were confined to 100 brls spring extras (conqueror) at $8.75; 100 brls spring superfine at $5.95; 100 brls do at $5.90; 50 brls white winter extras (Nashville) at $10.75; 50 brls do at $10.50; 80 brls do at $9.50. Total, 480 brls. Bran was dull and easier, with sellers at $14.00 per ton.

Wheat was a shade lower than on Saturday, and less active, many parties refusing to operate in the absence of advices from Liverpool, especially as there will be no news from that town to-morrow. New York was similarly affected, and the news from that city being tinged with dullness, gave a suspicion of weakness here. The trading was light, and almost entirely speculative, with but little demand for anything, the principal inquiry being for June. That option opened at $1.53½, improved to $1.53¾, fell to $1.52, advanced to $1.53½, fell back to $1.52½, and closed at $1.52½. Seller July sold at $1.53@1.54½; seller August at $1.44@1.45, and seller the year at $1.25@1.26½; seller the month ranged about 1c below June. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.57; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.52½; 2,400 bu do at $1.52; 5,000 bu do at $1.51½; 10,000 bu do at $1.51½; 5,000 bu do at $1.51; 8,000 bu do at $1.50½. Total, 36,000 bu. No. 3 and rejected were lifeless.

Corn was more active, but easier. The market opened strong, at an advance of ¼c on the close of Saturday, but weakened gradually till the close, under the pressure of large receipts, coupled with less encouraging advices from New York, which brought out numerous orders to sell. There was very little inquiry for cash corn, though freights were lower. The shippers held off, fearing that with 11,000,000 bu of corn in sight New York will certainly drop prices before long. Hence sales of cash corn were large, but were taken principally to carry on the options maturing next month. Seller June opened at 49c, declined to 48c, and closed at 48½c. Seller July sold at 49½@50c, closing at the inside. Seller August sold at 50½@51½c; and seller September at 51½c. Seller the month closed at 47½c; and fresh receipts at 48c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 48½c; 41,200 bu do at 48½c; 13,200 bu do at 48c; 400 bu at 47½c; 55,000 bu do at 48c; 10,000 bu do at 47½c; 65,000 bu do at 47½c; 10,000 bu do at 47½c; 95,000 bu do at 47½c; 10,000 bu do at 47½c; 11,200 bu do (yellow) at 48½c afloat; 6,800 bu do at 48½c; 11,200 bu do at 48½c; 16,800 bu do at 48c. Total, 338,800 bu.

Oats were firm at Saturday's prices, but quiet, there being less demand than last week, while but little was offered by holders. Regular oats or seller the month was little better than nominal at 41½c. Seller June sold at 42½@42½c; and seller July at 42½@43c, all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 27,600 bu (fresh), at 42½c; 8,600 bu at 42c; 5,000 bu at 41½c; 12,000 bu afloat on private terms; 600 bu by sample at 46c; 600 bu do at 45c; 600 bu do at 43½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 38½c; 3,000 bu do at 38c. Total, 59,800 bu.

Rye was quiet, and a shade easier towards the close than on Saturday, though ruling steady during the early part of the session. Sales were reported of 11,200 bu No. 2, at 85c. The market closed nominally at about 84@84½c for round lots of No. 2. Nothing doing in other grades.

Barley was quiet, at about Saturday's prices, being quoted a shade firmer by most operators. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (central) at 65c; 800 bu do at 62½c; 800 bu do at 63c; 8,800 bu do at 61c; 400 bu No. 3, at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 1,400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 10,200 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The winter crop of last year in Ohio was prolific, but has been so carefully marketed that there is not enough left for the consumption of the people of that State. So writes a life-long miller of Venice Mills.

The receipts of wheat at lake ports from Jan. 1 to May 11, this year, as compared with last, show a deficiency of 3,712,737 bushels, and on the crop movement from Aug. 1, a deficiency of 4,760,759 bushels. These deficiencies, with the prolongation of the demand from the Southern States, indicate that the supply of wheat to come forward hence to the harvest will be very considerably less than in 1871; but of maize the supply is abundant, and movement large for the season.

The exports of corn from the principal Atlantic seaboard ports for the last two weeks aggregate 1,355,055 bushels, and wheat only 230,595 bushels.

There were on the 3d inst., in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and sail and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, 140 cargoes of wheat and 21 cargoes of maize, against 142 cargoes of wheat and 26 cargoes of maize the previous week; 122 cargoes of wheat and 47 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 157 cargoes of wheat and 34 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1870. Estimating the wheat cargoes at 3,000 qrs. average, or 24,000 bu each, the amount in transit May 21, 1872, was 3,360,000 bu, against 2,928,000 bu in 1871, and 3,768,000 bu in 1870. Of the cargoes of wheat on the passage, there are 17 from Chile, 7 from Oregon, 16 from San Francisco, 12 from Egypt, and 1 from Australia, leaving from American Atlantic ports and Southeastern Europe 87 cargoes, and of the 87 cargoes 40 are from the port of Odessa.

There are as yet few shipments from the ports of the Azov Sea this season. The stock of grain at Taganrog was small and supplies nil. At Berdiansk, the stock of grain was, at latest April advices, 500,000 hectolitres, mostly wheat, equal to 1,418,910 bu.

In the French Provinces, the weather had been fine, and the appearance of the new crops was satisfactory; prices were, however, firm for all kinds of grain, and millers with difficulty, supplied their wants. At Bordeaux, the stock of wheat diminishing, and it is said will be soon quite unimportant. At Havre there was an active demand, importers of Chilian wheat, being desirous to realize, met buyers' demands freely. At Marseilles, prices were firmly maintained; wheat of good quality scarce, while secondary and inferior qualities of wheat were difficult to place.

At Genoa, in consequence of the interior demand and the small supply from imports from the Levant, even of secondary qualities of wheat, prices were firm. The appearance of the new crop was quite satisfactory, though in some localities the ravages of the maggot were complained of.

Advices from Barcelona, Spain, April 27, 1872, report the condition of the new wheat crop as satisfactory, notwithstanding which, the slight advance in the interior was maintained. During the fortnight the imports of wheat had been 20,-600 quintals.

In German ports stocks of wheat small and supplies limited, with a brisk interior demand from Southern, Central, and Western Germany for all kinds of grain, as well as for Holstein and Belgium, with inquiries from England and Northern France. The demand in excess of the supply.

The weather in Belgium at latest mail advices had been fine and summer-like, and the appearance of the crops was generally satisfactory. With an increasing consumptive demand prices were hardening. The favorable appearance of the crops was a bar to a speculative demand. The basis of the higher prices was for actual consumptive wants.

In the reports from 110 French Provincial markets, held during the week ended April 27, 1872, there was an advance 36, tendency to advance in 3, firm in 24, without variation in 32, calm in 9, declined in 9. Transactions not animated, purchases confined to the demand for immediate consumption; no large provision made, no want of supplies, which though not in excess were equal to the demand.

From the 5th to the 11th of April 32 cargoes of wheat passed the Dardanelles, including 22 for Marseilles, and 10 for Falmouth; 11 cargoes of wheat were for other Mediterranean ports.

Advices from Stettin, Germany, under date April 27, '72, report fine weather for the season and growing crops satisfactory. Stocks of wheat small, inferior quality; supplies small, with no improvement expected, as wheat was being purchased for interior consumption at Stettin, and considerable purchases of wheat had been made in St. Petersburg, for import into Stettin.

The vessel supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, transit by rail and lakes, including amount detained on canal last fall by ice was, May 11, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	787,882	2,795	821,503	22,086
Albany	7,000	2,400	112,000	10,000
Buffalo	161,088	38,800	227,000	11,485
*Chicago	1,181,501	4,223,861	720,623	197,114
Milwaukee	1,461,000	691,229	312,721	35,477
*Duluth	100,500	[illegible]	....	....
Toledo	284,448	863,183	282,952	33,394
Detroit	93,353	49,273	138,148	5,676
*Oswego	720,000	150,000	....	160,000
St. Louis	117,376	353,792	145,350	12,678
Boston	988	220,749	56,953	18,523
Toronto, May 1	147,038	355	4,177	34,817
Montreal, May 1	125,358	148,130	85,976	....
*Philadelphia	140,000	150,000	115,000	7,300
*Baltimore	45,800	182,255	63,000	....
Rail shipments	141,482	856,677	175,618	2,714
Lake shipments	223,957	1,667,276	95,512	33,670
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	1,000,000	900,000	600,000	300,000
Total	6,406,510	9,745,664	3,[illegible]	944,[illegible]
Total May 4, '72	6,513,589	11,710,371	4,225,574	1,023,[illegible]
Total April 27, '72	7,380,504	10,777,246	4,498,318	1,1[illegible]
Total April 20, '72	7,882,368	11,592,324	4,932,274	1,272,000
Total May 13, '71	8,313,208	4,223,216	3,960,663	885,772

*Estimated. Chicago includes amount afloat.

†Of the amount frozen in on New York Canals last fall probably some portion has been disposed of during the winter, but how much is not known.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending May 14, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls	Beef, pkgs	Lard, lbs	Bacon, lbs	Tallow, lbs
Liverpool	322	586	252,484	1,702,478	941,913
London	503	376	190,801	151,848	....
Glasgow	....	20	22,000	125,835	21,339
Hamburg	25	119	690,792	211,420	124,284
Rotterdam	....	....	207,500	....	....
Bremen	....	....	....	237,499	....
Antwerp	....	....	30,885	313,762	54,350
Stettin	....	....	348,835	53,785	31,381
Havre	1,100	....	120,380	....	1,038,831
Marseilles	....	....	79,865	95,417	634,832
Cronstadt	....	....	....	....	48,499
West Indies	859	185	244,003	309,281	10,849
B. N. A. Col	342	251	....	3,176	....
Brazil	....	....	27,350	....	....
Arg. Republic	....	....	22,320	....	....
N. Granada	100	70	....	....	....
Total	4,227	1,837	2,339,139	3,417,884	2,907,753
W'k May 7, '72	4,243	2,394	2,431,325	4,264,570	1,600,956
W'k Apr. 30, '72	2,275	1,614	3,082,275	4,554,557	1,084,920
W'k Apr. 23, '72	2,631	789	2,888,152	3,673,601	1,141,074
W'k Apr. 16, '72	1,411	1,186	3,261,694	3,924,561	908,192
W'k Apr. 9, '72	4,764	1,838	2,677,694	4,114,386	1,188,860
W'k Apr. 2, '72	4,241	1,809	5,013,722	8,312,687	624,525

And 3,174 lbs of stearine; 89,335 lbs of butter.

And from Nov. 1 to May 14, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	110,923	86,534	45,513
Beef, pkgs	60,106	112,802	48,243
Lard, lbs	110,328,180	47,924,281	17,086,910
Bacon, lbs	146,010,743	41,776,455	22,323,485
Butter, lbs	2,274,937	2,121,930	780,683
Cheese, lbs	8,260,871	16,544,720	10,862,220
Tallow, lbs	32,969,431	12,943,300	14,820,554

The exports of the hog product from the principal exporting ports from Nov. 1, 1871, to May 14, 1872, at ports other than New York, which is to 11th May, 1872, compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, 1870, to May 1, 1871, gives the following results. The number of barrels of pork is included, reckoned in 1871-72 at 200 lbs to the brl., and Philadelphia partly estimated:

	1871-72. Nov 1 to May 14.	1870-71. Nov 1 to May 1.
Meats, lbs	219,847,275	73,513,962
Lard, lbs	140,556,498	52,731,635
Total	360,383,777	126,245,597
	1871-72.	1870-71.
Hog crop of the West	4,782,408	3,623,404
New York receipts, L. & D.	903,342	520,448
Boston receipts, Live & D.	279,180	180,929
Baltimore receipts, L. & D.	150,709	101,860
Phila. receipts, Live	80,716	112,810
Total	6,202,350	4,539,151

Boston and Baltimore several weeks' receipts estimated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was little doing, except in corn, and prices underwent but little change. Wheat and corn were a shade firmer. Sales on the call were as follows: 5,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.53½; 5,000 bu do at $1.53½; 10,000 bu do at $1.53½; 5,000 bu corn at 47½c; 10,000 bu, seller June, at 48½c; 5,000 bu do at 48½c; 5,000 bu, seller last half of June, at 48½c; 10,000 bu, seller July, at 49½c; 30,000 bu do at 49½c; 20,000 bu, seller August, at 50½c; 10,000 bu oats, seller June, at 42½c; 10,000 bu do, seller last half June, at 43c; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at 42½c; 250 brls pork, seller July, at $12.95.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$12.37½	$....
Mess pork, seller June	12.60	12.67½
Mess pork, seller July	12.90	12.95
Mess pork, seller August	13.10	13.15
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	....	....
Lard, seller June	8.80	8.85
Lard, seller July	....	9.00
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.51½	1.52
Wheat, seller June	1.53½	1.53
Wheat, seller July	1.53¾	1.54
Wheat, seller August	1.45	1.46
Wheat, seller the year	1.24½	1.25½
Corn, cash	47½	47½
Corn, seller June	48½	48½
Corn, seller July	49½	49½
Corn, seller August	50½	50½
Corn, seller September	51½	51½
Oats, cash	41½	....
Oats, seller June	42½	42
Oats, seller last half June	42½	43
Oats, seller July	....	42½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 20.

BUTTER—There was but a limited inquiry for this staple, and the market was again weak and unsettled. Sales were chiefly at 20@23c, though small lots of choice dairy were taken at 25@26c. The demand, as heretofore, was mainly on local account. We quote strictly choice dairy, packed, at 25@27c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet and firm. Only a light business was doing at the annexed prices: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28@c; wool sacks, 29@30c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry from all quarters continues active, and a very firm feeling pervades the market. The stocks are ample. Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, ceasing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x 8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
6x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	6.25	8x14	64	7.00
7x 9	114	6.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7.50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x12	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x14	6.00
9x14 to 10x15	6.25
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BEANS—The market was again quiet but firm at unchanged quotations: $2.50@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.70 do for navy.

BERRIES—The receipts consisted of 3 cars. The demand for strawberries was fair, and the offerings were generally in good condition. Prices were a shade lower. Gooseberries rather dull; quotable at $3.00@4.00 per box. Sales, 10 cases strawberries, at 30c; 80 cases do at 25c; 13 cases at 20c.

BROOM CORN—Dealers reported a good inquiry to-day, and a firmer feeling prevailed. The stocks are small. Common at $40.00@75.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@150.00, and brush, $160.00@160.00.

CHEESE—Trade was small at former prices. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, new, 15@16c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—Dealers report the market inactive and weak at annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50@8.75; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $8.00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain firm for most descriptions; the exceptions being strawberries and peaches. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lbs	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2.60@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The market to-day was quiet at the following range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Sold to a large extent at 12@12½c per dozen. The supply was ample.

FISH—In this market there was a fair degree of activity, and former prices were being realized. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.85@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@45c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Raisins were firm at an advance of 10c per box, $3.30@3.40 being the prices now demanded. With this exception values were unchanged, the general market ruling steady and firm. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet to-day, and prices ranged the same as at the close of last week. We repeat our list as follows: Apples, $4.00@6.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5.75@6.00; do Palermo, $5.25@6.00.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue excited and advancing, Rio and Costa Rica being fully ¼c higher than on Saturday. Rice, sugars, soaps, spices, and other articles in the list ruled steady and unchanged. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 23@30½c; Java No. 2, 26½@27½c; choice Rio, 24@25c; prime do, 24@24½c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22½c; Singapore, 24½@25c; Costa Rica, 24@25c; Maracaibo, 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11½c; A, No 2, at 11½@11½c; B, at 11½@11½c; XC, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@65c; good sugarhouse syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 39@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8½c; German mottled at 7½@7½c; White Lily at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor at 4½@4½c; palm at 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common at 7@8½c.

HAY—No change was visible in the hay market. The shipping demand continues active, and the following prices are being paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@20.00; do loose pressed, $16.50@19.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a general advance in dry hides to-day, the supply being light, and altogether short of the demand. Green stock was firm and unchanged. We now quote: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 15c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 16c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@60c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was active and a good feeling prevailed. The stocks are ample. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	$5 10@5 70	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 5-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	8¼	rates
Norway nail rods	8¼ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	12½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12	rates

LEATHER—Prices were quoted steady and firm. Business was light.

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	80@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	28@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ₱ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.00@	1.20
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	32@	33
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	25@	28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	1.00
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market was active at the following range of prices: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs 43c; tin'd copper, 46c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 8c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; hdls. 9c net.

NAILS—The market was active and prices ruled firm as follows: 60d, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; blue 2d, common per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the quotations now ruling:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @	20
Sisal rope ₱ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @	26
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @	22
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	@	18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @	6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50 @	7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @	6.00

OILS—Turpentine was firm at the advance established at the close of last week. Carbon was also firm, and a shade higher, in sympathy with Cleveland. Other oils were steady and unchanged. Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 62; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 62c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 73c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Under this head there were no new features to note. Business continues steadily active, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to all around.

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow, White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	5.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	12.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3c

POTATOES—The market was more active, and for choice peachblows prices were firmer; other grades were unchanged. We quote: 50@60c for Western, 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 40@50c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—Following are the prices now current: Live chickens, $4.55@5.00 per doz; live turkeys, 13@14c per lb.

SEEDS—We note the following changes in our price list: Clover, $5.60 for good to prime. Millet at $1.65@1.75, and Hungarian at $1.75@2.00. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.95@3.00 for prime.

SALT—The market was active at former quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—Remain firm, and, with any considerable increase in the demand, prices would advance. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, $95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 65@70; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@14c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Is in good request, and the annexed quotations were generally adhered to: Beech, $10.00; Maple, $11.00; Hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—There are no new features to note in this market. Business continues quiet, and prices are almost nominal:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@65c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	35@42c
Unwashed, medium	46@50c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,243 head. The stale cattle left over from last week swelled the supply to fully 5,000, which proved so largely in excess of all demands that, notwithstanding the slightly improved tone of the Eastern markets, prices were weak and lower. A few lots were taken up early, at tolerably full rates, but before 10 o'clock values had depreciated 10@15c, and trading was slow at the reduction. There were many really fine droves on sale, some of which changed hands at high prices, but the bulk of the offerings were of fair to good grades, for which the ruling prices were $5.50@6.00. Shippers were about the only operators; consequently few sales of low priced cattle were reported, transactions being chiefly within the range of $5.00@6.00. The market closed dull and heavy at the prices given below:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5 year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.80@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	choice steers	1,418	$6.12½
14	good steers	1,400	5.80
18	butchers' stock	1,075	5.35
33	choice steers	1,366	6.25
78	choice steers	1,311	6.35
52	choice steers	1,384	6.00
31	choice steers	1,346	5.90
20	stock steers	796	4.50
16	fleshy steers	1,012	5.25
51	medium steers	1,111	5.62½
272	still-fed steers	1,055	5.80
15	still-fed	1,173	6.15
49	Texas cattle	1,080	5.35
34	good steers	1,171	5.85
17	medium steers	1,170	5.60
20	cows	769	4.37½
48	choice steers	1,493	6.25
42	choice steers	1,420	6.25
33	choice steers	1,338	6.37½
15	choice steers	1,418	6.12½
30	good fat steers	1,214	5.85
14	good steers	1,400	5.80

HOGS—Received, 11,080. Under this large supply the market, as may be supposed, was dull and unsettled. Buyers were out in fair numbers, but they seemed afraid to take hold, and there was no life in trade, even at a reduction of 10@15c from Saturday's prices. A few car loads were taken at $4.25@4.30, but the major portion of the day's business was transacted at a range of $4.10@4.20. Barely one-half the offerings found buyers, and the market closed as it opened, dull and weak. The following are furnished:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	266	$4.25	69	222	$4.25	90	266	$4.20
146	205	4.15	59	230	4.15	73	184	4.20
57	221	4.15	139	217	4.17½	53	277	4.25
50	208	4.15	58	191	4.17½	69	176	4.25
57	221	4.20	57	189	3.75	68	188	4.25
44	206	4.00	60	207	4.25	137	202	4.15
205	201	2.20	23	222	4.60	934	238	4.10
16	221	4.15	46	293	4.25	197	193	4.30
58	221	4.20	112	212	4.20	69	168	4.10
53	225	4.20	120	212	4.25	82	302	4.15
45	205	4.25	44	277	4.20	61	201	4.20
54	180	4.15	54	180	4.15	77	198	4.25
81	193	4.12½	57	187	4.20	76	180	4.25
143	160	4.25	63	218	4.20	57	209	4.15

SHEEP—Received, 401. The supply was meagre, and prices were nominally unchanged, ranging at $6.00@8.25 for wooled, and at $4.50@6.25 for sheared.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 20.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	5,908	1,345
Shingles, m	5,280	3,746
Lath, pieces m	371	188

CARGOES—The market, to-day, was active, and prices were steady and unchanged: At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$ 21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	12.00@13.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.25@12.50
Shingles	2.90@ 3.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	11.00@11.50

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$3.00
Ludington, ₱ m	2.75
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.50
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.50
White Hall, ₱ m	2.25@2.50
Grand River, ₱ m	2.50

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	15
Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m	2.37½
Ahnapee—Wood ₱ cord	2.75
Ahnapee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnapee—Cedar posts	3½@4
Ahnapee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.25

Cargo schr Hibbard, from White Lake, 30 m ft boards and strips at $15.00; 80 m ft short scantling and joist at $11.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Kearsarge, from Manistee, 140 m ft short joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 105 m ft boards and strips at $12.50. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Manistee, 90 m ft short joist and scantling at $[illegible] (mill tally) and short low. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Beloit, from White Lake, 116 m ft of 12, 14, 16, and 18 ft, at $14.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 131 m ft boards and strips, at $16.62½. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Shoyer, from Muskegon, 90 m ft medium strips and boards, at $14.25; 20 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.00 (mill tally). Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Sardinia, from Manistee, 125 m ft short joist and scantling, at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Knapp, from Nesbota, 170 m ft lumber, at $14.00; 200 m lath, at $3.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Scotland, from Muskegon, 120 m ft common mixed, at $[illegible]. Sold by [illegible] & Co.

Cargo schr Hamilton, from Muskegon, 115 m ft boards and strips at $13.50; 19 m lath at $3.50. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Col. Heg, from Muskegon, 160 m ft strips and boards at $17.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr New Hampshire, from White Lake, 80 m ft common mixed at $12.50 for inch and $12.00 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr B. F. Wade, from Manistee, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Gipsey, from Manistee, 115 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Boaz, from White Lake, 85 m ft common mixed at $12.50 for inch, and $12.00 for 2-inch; 35 m lath at $3.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was active at former prices.

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	18.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	17.00@18.00
Fencing	17.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	19.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed singles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00
A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.25
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 18.—The market has been active this week, and the offerings at Little Falls not far from 4,000 bxs of farm and factory cheese. The best farm dairies went as high as 13c, but the bulk ranged from 10c to 12c, according as it was more or less deficient in cream. The badly-skimmed sold as low as 8c, and even lower. On the whole, there was a very considerable improvement in the quality of farm-dairies over the delivery of the previous week.

A large number of factories were represented, and transactions were brisk, with an improvement in prices on last week's sales. We give quotations of leading factories, including a number of "Herkimer County fancies:" Norway Association, 14c; Avery & Ives, 14c; Zimmerman Creek, 13c; Smith, 13c; Snell's Bush, 13½c; Ryder, 13c; Ladeeville, 13c; Paine's Hollow, 13½c; Mohawk Valley, 13½c; Middleville, 13½c; Manheim Turnpike, 13½c; Klock & Nellis's, 13½c; Keys, 13c; J. D. Ives, 13½c; Herkimer, 13½c; Hill, 13½c; Herkimer County Central, 13½c; Henderson, 13½c; Cold Brook, 13½c; Old Fairfield, 13½c; Eatonville, 13½c; Dairy Hill, 13½c; Christman, 13c; Columbia Centre, 13c; Cold Creek, 13½c; Cook & Ives, 13½c; Bellinger, 13c; Brochete & Futer, 13c; A. Smith & Co., 13½c; St. Johnsville, 13½c.

Butter is now falling off in delivery, the sales this week being less than 100 tubs. Prices have ranged from 24 to 27c, though the bulk of sales may be quoted at 20@26c. Most of the herds are now at pasture, but those who have hay continue to feed as the cows go to the stable.

The weather is pleasant, but drouth prevails, and grass comes forward slowly. We have had scarcely any rain during the spring,—a very unusual state of things in this section. Many are predicting a short crop of grass and a short crop of cheese.

MARINE.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 20.—To Buffalo—J. C. Clastenton, corn 6c; prop City of Detroit, corn on p. t.; stmr Raleigh, barley 6c, and corn 6c. Total capacity equal to 104,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, May 19.—The up freight market remains unchanged. Shippers offer 50c per ton on coal to Chicago, and vessels decline to load, and are scattering in all directions light.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal May 16:

DOWN—Prop Maine, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schr Grace Whitney, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Trinidad, Chicago to Oswego, wheat.

UP—Schr Scud, Ontario to Cleveland, pig iron; schr New Dominion, of Picton, Kingston to Milwaukee, pig iron; schr Albatross, Kingston to Bay City, light; brig W. J. Emory, Kingston to Port Burwell, light; schr B. Folger; steam barge Westford, Wm. Cowie; schr Anna Maria.

WIND—Northeast, light.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 20.—UP—Props Fountain City, Europe; schrs W. G. Grant, Richards, Dorr, Walbridge, Hammond, C. N. Johnson, Champion, Cooper, Merritt, Wolf, Bentley, Fleetwing.

DOWN—Schr Palms, Rawson, Jamaica, H. C. Winslow, Dundee, Squall, York State, Mary, Hattie, Wavelecst, Rebecca.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, May 20—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Barks Cavalier, Orphan Boy, William Jones, Alexander. Schooners James Harrison, Havana, Knight Templar, C. A. King, Traveller, Athenian, Gold Hunter, Cambridge, Asa Childs.

PASSED UP—Propellers Alleghany, Jay Gould. Bark A. P. Nicholas. Schooners Dick Sommers, Helly, Northern Belle, Colonel Cook, Magdala, F. M. Knap, Bentley, Fleetwing.

WIND—Southwest.

Miscellaneous.

HARBOR FREE OF ICE—Last evening the ice had moved so far up the lake that we almost feel safe in bidding it a long farewell. The wind was up the lake all day yesterday, and we hope it may continue in that direction until the last cake shall disappear forever, unless by a turn of fortune's wheel, Erie might be favored with sufficient to cool off a little of their recent hilarious excitement on the icy subject. Our harbor tugs commenced work yesterday at the regular rates, viz.: $8 to $15, according to size of craft. The creek presented a very lively appearance during the day. Very little delay was caused by the grounding of vessels, and those that did drag were soon relieved by the skill of the tug men. In consequence of the direction of the wind, and low water, trouble of this nature was naturally anticipated.—*Buffalo Express*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russia leather fans are appropriate with full dress.

—A foolish Kentuckian drowned himself with $2,000 on his person.

—Handkerchiefs are now imported to match the different styles of Dolly Varden costumes.

—Bad cooking on the part of the wife is held by a Texas Judge to be good ground for divorce.

—A Boston woman recently tried to commit suicide because her dearest friend's engagement-ring was a cluster, and her own only a solitaire.

—A farce called "Consequential Damages" is having a great run at a London theatre. So it is at Washington, under Manager Fish.

—A Maine toper has recovered from a saloon-keeper $100 damages done by him, the toper, to his, the toper's, own household effects.

—An elderly female pleaded in an English Police Court that she was "chemicalized from a sewer," not drunk. Five shillings and costs.

—Thomas Richardson *vs.* The City of Boston, after an expenditure of $100,000 in fruitless litigation, has been arbitrated, and both parties have agreed to a settlement "in consideration of one dollar by each of us paid to the other."

—The Smith Charities fund, at Northampton, Mass., now amounts to $540,346; the Contingent fund to $333,227; and the Agriculture fund to $74,631.

—The Burden mansion on Third street, Troy, was damaged to the extent of $7,000 by fire, May 11. Accidental.

—The late earthquake in California is now known to have affected an area of about 750 miles long by nearly 500 miles broad.

—Ladies seem to have the coral mania very badly at present, and enormous prices are given for ornaments and necklace of a light pink shade of coral, which is very rare.

—The Marietta (Ohio) *Register*, a weekly paper, has changed hands for $10,000.

—New Orleans street railroads offer $1,000 reward for the arrest of parties who put counterfeit nickel in the fare-box.

—A gentleman in Baltimore had been appointed to a third class clerkship at $1,000 salary, but failed to pass the examination. His wife applied for it, and, more successful than he, received the appointment and performed the duties required.

—Dr. Doran, in a chapter on gloves, breeches, and buttons, derives the word pantaloons, in its present application, from Pantaleone, the Planter of the Lion, the great standard-bearer of the Venetian Republic, who wore this tight-fitting garment as a part of his official costume.

—A San Francisco paper publishes a "communication" purporting to come from the spirit of George Washington, denouncing the expenditure of so large a sum as $18,000,000 for the centennial celebration in Philadelphia as simply ridiculous.

—Large fires have swept over the woods of Holden and Leicester, Mass.

—A ruby weighing 316 pounds is a jewel scarcely inferior to consistency itself, but such a gem there is, and Professor Shepard, of Amherst College, has just secured it for his cabinet. It is about two feet high, and one foot in diameter, fit to grace the expansive shirt bosom of the "Boss" among Brobdignagians.

—It appears that the five desperadoes who accomplished the robbery of the Columbia (Ky.) Bank, and the murder of Mr. Martin, had previously planned a like deed at Somerset.

—Dr. Carmell, a New York physician of some eminence, has a brand new, medico-penal theory, which, with remarkable appropriateness, he calls nosenglematologia. He would imprison or execute all sick men, but would provide nurses, doctors, and hospitals for the criminals. The basis for this theory is apparent. Crime is but a symptom of disease and must accordingly be treated on pathological principles; while sickness is a universal and invariable crime-producer. Nervous diseases especially tend to crime, and are inherited; therefore, let the epileptic be hung, and his son will not be a murderer, nor his grandson a drunkard.

—It appears, after all, that there is little or no nicotine in tobacco, and, consequently, that no nicotine poisoning ever occurs from the use of tobacco in any of its forms. To Messrs. Vohl and Eurenberg, who have made many careful experiments, we are indebted for this gratifying intelligence. It seems, however, that the poisoning which sometimes occurs from swallowing tobacco-juice, and the disagreeable effects produced on young smokers, are due to pyridine (C5 H5 N) and picoline (C6 H7 N) bases. "Picoline in vapor," say the authors of the memoir from which we quote, "is extremely poisonous, producing great irritation of the air passages, convulsions and death. Pyridine is on the other hand, stupefying. Neither acts as quickly as nicotine."

TEAS.

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Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accomodat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	19:00 p m	17:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	19:00 p m	17:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. § Ex. Monday. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:30 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:40 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	17:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	10:00 p m	17:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	8:40 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:30 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	5:30 a m	9:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:40 p m	9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‖ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*10:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	9:30 p m	7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	3:30 p m	10:20 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Freeport Express	*9:15 a m	*1:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*10:00 p m	*6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*8:25 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*7:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:10 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Tuesday Morning, May 21, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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WHY WE SUPPORT GREELEY.

The New York *Evening Post* professes to find some drollery in the fact that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supports the candidate nominated at Cincinnati though we expected and desired another nomination.

Months before the Cincinnati Convention met, we had freely and favorably discussed, in these columns, Mr. Greeley's availability for nomination for the second place on the ticket, because of his fitness as regards Amnesty and Civil Service Reform, and of his enjoying what Mr. Whittier styles "a greater personal popularity than any other American." We had preferred, for the first place on the ticket, Mr. Trumbull, and next to him Mr. Adams. But we were well aware that neither of these gentlemen would develop a like popular strength with Mr. Greeley. The nomination, when made, was a surprise, not because we had never foreseen and canvassed its probability,—for we had frequently done so,—but because we had became prepared by that time for a different candidate. We did not go to Cincinnati, however, merely in the interests of a man; though there are always politicians ready to raise this cry against any journal which indicates its choice independently of a Convention. We went there in the belief that the two old political parties, the Republican and the Democratic, had become about equally inefficient as means of attaining to any healthful and progressive legislation, and nearly equally corrupt in their *personnel*, caucus conventions, Legislatures, and general party management. They were mere machines to compel good and well-meaning voters to vote for bad candidates on no other plea, in Democratic districts, than that they had sympathized with slavery and the Rebellion, and for no better reason, in Republican districts, than that they had sustained the war and worked for the abolition of slavery. In Congress the men who could unite on suppressing the Rebellion, etc., so long as there was any Rebellion to suppress, differed *in toto*, and paralyzed each other's action by their differences, as soon as they attempted Civil Service Reform, Amnesty, Revenue Reform, Specie Resumption, or the Restoration of Local Self-Government. Legislation on all these questions has been at a dead-lock during the whole of Grant's term, though there are in the two parties men enough agreed on them, if their votes could be concentrated into one party, to carry them all.

The corruption in the Republican party generally is rife on every hand. The conspicuous use made of presents to General Grant, when it became evident that he was to be chosen President in 1868, and the appointment of numbers of the present-makers to important public positions; the attempted payment of large sums of money illegally on the Chorpenning claim, and the payment of other large sums on the Secor claims illegally by Secretary Robeson; the removal of our Government business at London from Baring Brothers to give it to Clews & Co., and the getting up by Clews & Co., in New York, of Grant meetings of which they paid the expenses; the corruptions of the New York Custom House; the rottenness of the Republican Legislature of New York, which even the New York *Times* confesses, and also of Pennsylvania; the election of two Republican Senators in Kansas by purchased votes; the reeking rottenness of the carpet-bag Governments of the South; the high prices paid for Republican party nominations wherever those nominations are equivalent to an election,—all these, and a hundred other proofs of political corruption, combined with the paralysis in our National Legislation, by reason of the Republican party being divided against itself on all present issues,—are a sufficient ground for the reorganization of parties, and the presentation of new issues, having reference to live questions, on which both Democrats and Republicans can vote according to their convictions. The elements that tend toward purity must be made to preponderate over those which have an opposite tendency. We suggested these ideas in an article published on the 12th of November, 1870, which made more or less commotion at the time.

We went to Cincinnati, therefore, with others, to bring about a change rather than to effect the nomination of A, or B, or C, or D. We knew that Horace Greeley's nomination would do more to burst both the old parties than any other step, because he would draw a larger support from both than any other candidate. He will prove also the most efficient President we could elect on the three issues of Civil Service Reform, Amnesty, and Local Government. If Grant be re-elected, the same paralysis which has suspended all reform for four years past will continue for the next four years. If Greeley be elected, three of these reforms, at least, would be accomplished, and Revenue Reform would be powerfully helped in five important respects: First, a new Liberal party would have been formed, under whose *ægis* the Revenue Reformers, of Republican and Democratic antecedents, would acquire the habit of working and voting together, without which they can accomplish nothing, even though they hold the majority of votes in Congress, and among the people. Second, a greater number of Revenue Reformers can be chosen to Congress in the various Congress districts by the union of the two forces into one party than could otherwise be chosen. Third, no sooner shall Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, and Local Government be settled by the election of Greeley, than the consolidated Liberal party, which combines all the Revenue Reformers, will be able to bring the country to a square vote on the Tariff issue. Fourth, in the meantime, Revenue Reform will be carried, provided it can carry a majority of the Congress districts (and without that it ought not to prevail), whereas under the old division of parties it could not carry even then, as the Revenue Reformers of the two old parties could not act together in caucus without sacrificing their party positions. Fifth, Mr. Greeley's influence as a factor in this battle is removed by his acceptance of the Cincinnati platform.

While the Liberal party, as a national party, postpones the question of Revenue Reform to a future day,—not far distant, we think,—yet it affords an *ægis* under which Revenue Reformers, in their several Congressional districts, may unite immediately as effectually as if we had nominated a Revenue Reformer at Cincinnati. Nor have we any doubt what the voice of the Liberal party on the Tariff question will be, when its organization shall be perfected, and other issues, which now assert precedence, shall be disposed of. Indeed, we regard it as the only stepping-stone to the square presentation of the Tariff issues hereafter. This general object will be helped by nominating a President whom we can elect, more than by nominating the most radical Free-Trader to be beaten at the polls.

Now, if the *Evening Post* sees in these suggestions no signs of promise, it may go for Grant; but it need not blame us if we, who regard them as a great stride forward, make the best progress we can now make toward further steps to be taken hereafter.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THEIR LEADERS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which for forty years has never known a political aspiration that has not been Democratic, indulges in some plain talk to those few Democratic leaders who refuse to indorse Greeley, and are inviting some offer or pledge by him of a personal character. Mr. Greeley has no pledges to make to propitiate the support of any newspaper or individual. This is a free campaign. Every man will vote as he pleases. Politicians have no capital to trade upon, and Horace Greeley will be elected by the people or be defeated by them.

No person who has the means of looking over the political field will fail to be impressed with the truth of what the *Journal of Commerce* says, "That there never was a time when the rank and file of the Democratic party were less under the control of those who assume to lead them. The latter have made such gross blunders, and shown so little sense and common honesty, during the past few years, that they are not to be trusted as formerly."

This is the universal sentiment of the Democratic people of the country. A Democrat from Kane County, in this State, who has voted his party ticket without question, tells us that the nomination of Greeley is a deliverance of the Democratic party from its own leaders. The party, he says, has been regularly marched up every year to the slaughter. The nomination of Greeley is an emancipation of the Democratic rank and file, because it enables them to take a candidate and a platform of their own choice, and leave the leaders to follow or not, as they please.

The Cincinnati Convention has had a like emancipating effect upon a large portion of the Republican party, who find in its candidates and platform a happy riddance of self-constituted managers and leaders. Another thing shown by the Cincinnati nominations is, that party allegiance is a very feeble restraint upon popular freedom; and that, when the people of all parties are permitted to come together by the politicians, it is always found that the great mass of them heartily and cordially agree. To all these Democrats and Republicans, the Cincinnati nominations open the way for a return to an honest and economical Government, a reform of the countless abuses which grew up during the war and still hang upon the public service, and a general restoration of the country to a condition of peace and harmony between the people of all sections.

THE ADAMS MOVEMENT.

The Cincinnati Convention has not yet so far become an historical record that its salient features have lost freshness and interest. The tributary movements, which finally united in one rapid torrent, sweeping everything before it, and resulting in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, are still discussed and analyzed, not with the view of showing why Mr. Greeley was nominated, but why this and that candidate was not nominated; and, so far was this Convention removed from the ordinary routine of political Conventions, and so little was it influenced by preliminary caucusing, that even now no two can tell their stories exactly alike. This fact, of itself, is significant of the popular character of the Convention, for in the Conventions which are organized by the politicians, and run by the machinery of party, the process by which A is nominated and B and C are defeated is apparent on the very surface. As Mr. Adams was a prominent candidate before the Convention, and his star was in the ascendant at the outset, numerous attempts have been made to explain the so-called Adams movement, which was set on foot to secure him the nomination, and to tell why that movement failed to accomplish the results set down for it. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Bird of Boston (although the latter, with four other Massachusetts delegates, voted for Mr. Trumbull), Mr. Godkin of the *Nation*, Mr. Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*, Mr. Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and others, have devoted considerable space to this subject, and written detailed monographs on the Adams movement, and yet have widely differed on important facts.

Mr. Adams undoubtedly represented the very highest type of the ideas which crystallized themselves in the Cincinnati platform, not because he had identified himself with the movement, or advocated those ideas, or in any way had shown himself eager to have them adopted and made the policy of the new party, but because he was further removed from political chicanery and management than other men. He was the embodiment of those ideas, rather than their exponent. He was the Melancthon of the political reformation, who realized and lived up to the ideas of that reformation, but not the Luther, who could urge men to adopt them, and force a way for them to the popular conviction, and make of them something besides more theories. Mr. Trumbull was the real representative man of the movement (Mr. Schurz not being eligible), and, long before the Cincinnati Convention, had been singled out by the Grant Senators as the principal obstacle in their way. Threats and intimidation were applied freely to him. He was driven by his own self-respect out of the caucus in the contest for the deposition of Mr. Sumner. He fought in the fore front of battle, contending for the ideas which led to the Cincinnati Convention. Notwithstanding this fact, and notwithstanding that Mr. Adams represented in his person the frigid type of American statesmanship,—repelling rather than attracting, polished, formal, and precise, but destitute of enthusiasm, sympathy, and nearness to men,—he led the ballots at the outset. On him was concentrated the largest share of the intelligence of the Convention, although his letter to Mr. Wells had not been flattering to that intelligence, and placed him in the attitude of being willing to accept the nomination if the nomination would come to him without his seeking it. The people must come to Mr. Adams, as the Lord Mayor came to Richard III., and tender their gift, splendid as it was, with much beseeching. His acceptance could only be a matter of condescension, and the gift could appear important, not on account of its intrinsic value, but because Mr. Adams had consented to accept it. Nevertheless the Convention gave the larger share of its votes to him at the outset, instinctively feeling that he was the embodiment of the ideas which they were seeking to transform into a living reality,—which might be called stirring the pool of politics with the north pole.

But a mere type of ideas, without the magnetic force to put them in operation, or the enthusiasm to commend them to men's hearts, could not prevail in the America of to-day. Mr. Adams was not nominated, because, however firmly he might hold the standard, he could not carry it into the thick of the fight and win victories. He was not nominated, because there was a conviction on the part of the delegates from the Northwestern States, who had constituencies behind them, that he could not carry those States. They had a conviction that the only man who could appeal to Western people must be one like themselves,—active, laborious, and enthusiastic, sympathizing with all popular movements, even if not practically one of the people. He was not nominated, because the Massachusetts delegation could not assure the other delegations that he could carry his own State, and if he could not carry Massachusetts, where he was best known, and where his ancestors had been repeatedly distinguished with the highest honors in the gifts of the people, what State could he carry? He was not nominated, because, when it was possible for the friends of Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Adams to have secured the nomination of either, if they could have united, and the attempt was made, one-half of the Trumbull men (and Davis men, also) declared themselves in favor of Mr. Greeley.

The failure to receive the nomination, however, does not reflect upon Mr. Adams to his disfavor. The American people will always have a pride in his statesmanship, even if it is wanting in the element of popularity. His motives were respectable, moral, conscientious, and praiseworthy; but neither his statesmanship nor his motives adapted him to take the place of leader in a great political revolution, nor would they gather about him elements of strength sufficient to defeat two old, strong, and compact parties.

MR. CONKLING AND HIS TROUBLES.

Mr. Hamlin yesterday offered a resolution in the Senate to expel from the gallery the reporter of the Associated Press. The reason for this action is, that Mr. Conkling, of New York, in the course of the debate on the Telegraph bill, made an attack upon the Senate reporter for the Associated Press, charging him with habitual suppression, omissions, and unfairness. In answer to this charge, the reporter informed his employers that Mr. Conkling's statements were false. For this contradiction of a Senator, Mr. Hamlin now moves that the reporter be expelled. Suppose the resolution passes, what will that prove? Will it sustain Mr. Conkling, or impeach the reporter's veracity? What possible weight can the expulsion of a reporter have on the question which of them spoke the truth? This business of expelling reporters is not a new one in Congress. It is a relic of a past age. It was a small way for a small man to take revenge. The practice got a serious set-back when the House of Representatives expelled a reporter (who has since been a member of Congress) for saying that an Ohio member was accustomed to eat his lunch of bread and sausage behind the Speaker's chair. This was declared a breach of privilege. The Senate at one time permitted itself to expel the venerable Thomas Ritchie, because in his paper he had editorially criticised a member of the majority. It did not hurt Ritchie, and the petty malice that sought that form of revenge is now only remembered as a discredit to those who shared it.

The Senate has its official reporters, who make up the ponderous record, which nobody reads. These reports are all subject to the revision of the Senators. Not more than one word in a thousand uttered in the Senate is of the least interest to the general reader. The American newspapers furnish, at their own expense, reports which, though comparatively brief, contain just what the public need to read from day to day. Reporters are selected, because of their experience and intelligence, to select from the mass of Congressional verbosity that which is of general interest. Senators, who are aware that none of their long speeches reach the people through the press, unless they be of special interest, are not pleased with the Associated Press, and would like to have control of it. Mr. Conkling made a deliberate assault upon the reporter, and thereby stepped out of the Senatorial forum, and upon the level of the man he assaulted. He got worsted in the encounter, and now the Senate is called up to salve over the wounds received by Mr. Conkling in a conflict in which he was the aggressor. Let us see what they will do about it.

The Democratic hostility to Greeley's nomination is now confined to one paper in Chicago, one in Pittsburgh, one in Detroit, and the New York *World*. The latter paper, while it maintains as party law that no Democrat shall commit himself to the support of Greeley until after the Baltimore Convention, devotes its columns day after day to show why the Democratic party cannot indorse Mr. Greeley. These articles, with their stunning caption, "The Democratic party cannot indorse Greeley," read extremely absurd in the light of the fact that the Democracy are already supporting him. The question is no longer an open one with the Democratic party. There is not strength enough in all the tribe of Democratic politicians to prevent the Democracy of a single State declaring for the Cincinnati platform and the nominees of that Convention.

The *World* affects to understand the resolution adopted by the New York Democratic State Convention as a refusal to indorse Greeley. What more would it have had the Convention to do than was done? It declared the hearty indorsement by that Convention of the Cincinnati platform, and it instructed its delegates to vote at Baltimore for the support of those candidates standing the most fairly thereon. If that does not mean Greeley and Brown, what does it mean? Does the *World* want the several delegations instructed to vote for Horace Greeley and against all other candidates, after the manner of the Convention that is to meet in Philadelphia? Does the *World* understand that the New York Convention instructed its delegates to vote for some other candidate than Greeley, and place him on Greeley's platform? The same paper ignores the fact that in all parts of the country the Democratic party has already ceased to be known for this campaign other than as Greeley supporters, and has already, acting with Liberal Republicans, proceeded to place candidates for Congress, for State officers, for General Assembly, and local governments generally, before the people. Long before the Baltimore Convention meets, in July, the opposing tickets—Greeley on one side and Grant on the other—will be before the people, and no action at Baltimore, procured by any contract or alliance with Grant, can in the least divert the Democratic voters of the United States from the support of Horace Greeley.

As one of the strongest reasons why the Democratic voters "will not support Horace Greeley," the *World* cites from old files of the New York *Tribune* personal references of an uncomplimentary character to Horatio Seymour, whom it describes as "the wisest, most eminent, and most respected member of the Democratic party in this State; an upright, Christian gentleman, whose life is adorned with every public and every private virtue." And yet this "wisest, most eminent, and most respected" gentleman declares that he is not only personally in favor of the election of Horace Greeley, but that the rank and file of the Democratic party in that State are heartily for him. We put Horatio Seymour and Sanford E. Church as better exponents of the Democratic feeling in New York than the New York *World*, which, at present, is bearing the whole brunt of the battle to save Grant.

The proceedings of the Free Library Directors have so far advanced that discussion has already commenced on the character of the books which shall first be secured as the nucleus of the Library. The general feeling on the part of the Directors, brought out in this discussion, was in favor of making the first instalment of books the best class of light and popular reading. This would undoubtedly be a wise decision, as a judicious selection of the light current literature of the day and the standard works of fiction and belles-lettres would popularize the Library at once, and commend it to the masses of the people. At the same time there is a pressing necessity for prominent books of reference, political, commercial, literary, and otherwise, for the use of scholars and writers, which cannot be obtained in the city since the fire. Undoubtedly the English contributions will supply many excellent reference books, but those which are specially needed are works of American reference. The general idea of the Directors, however, is a correct one, and, if carried out, will go far towards popularizing the Library. Secure these, and the heavier works and curiosities of literature, which are only consulted at rare intervals, will come of themselves soon enough.

—The spring hegira to Europe has set in with such force, at New York, that tickets issued some days since over favored lines command a premium.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican Cook County Convention.

Sixty-nine Delegates Selected to Attend the State Convention.

The Republican Cook County Convention, called for the purpose of electing sixty-nine delegates to the State Convention, which meets Wednesday at Springfield, assembled at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber, and was called to order by H. B. Hurd, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee.

Major Phelps nominated L. L. Bond for temporary Chairman, and he was elected, and took his seat, observing that, while he thanked them for the honor of the position they had conferred on him, they all understood that they had met for work, and not for speeches. As soon as the delegates had taken their seats the Convention would proceed to business.

On motion, E. J. Whitehead was elected Secretary.

Arthur Dixon nominated Major Phelps for Secretary, but he declined, and Mr. Dixon nominated Geo. Knox, who accepted, and was elected.

General J. S. Reynolds moved the appointment of a Committee of three on Credentials, two from the city and one from the county.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. J. S. Reynolds, Frank Wentworth, and Artemas Carter.

After some little time, it was ascertained who were entitled to seats, and the Convention prepared for business.

Mr. Dixon. I move that the temporary officers of the Convention be declared the permanent officers.

Mr. Root. I have a resolution to offer.

Mr. Hammer. Dixon, put your motion.

Mr. Feeney. I put in nomination for permanent Chairman, Mr. C. H. Dalton.

Mr. Dixon. All who are in favor of the temporary officers being the permanent officers, will say "aye."

There were many ayes but no noes, and the motion was declared to be agreed to.

Mr. Feeney. I would call for a point of order on that, and have a vote.

Mr. Dixon. That is all settled.

Mr. Feeney. All the delegates have not voted on that.

Mr. Root. It is declared carried.

Mr. Hammer. You can't help it.

The Chairman. The Chair, of course, has no wish to occupy the chair if it is not the wish of the Convention.

Mr. Dixon. The motion was declared carried, and I think that is the last of it.

Mr. Root. I believe I have the floor.

Mr. Stevens. Mr. Dalton requests me to withdraw his name.

Mr. Root. I have a resolution which I desire to introduce, if the Convention will give me their attention a few moments, before introducing it. I desire to state the practice at the State Convention has been for each Congressional District to meet by itself in some room assigned for that purpose, for the purpose of selecting its members for the various Committees of the State Convention. The General Assembly has divided this County into three Congressional Districts, including Lake and Du Page, and therefore it becomes necessary for this delegation to divide into three parts, representing the three Congressional Districts at Springfield. For the purpose of selecting delegates here with reference to that fact, and with a view of selecting them with reference to the proportion of the three Congressional Districts according to the votes of 1868, upon which is based the call for the State Convention, I will offer two resolutions, the first being as follows:

WHEREAS, The County of Cook has been divided into three Congressional Districts, to wit.: District No. 1 being Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the Towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Riverside, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Calumet, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, and Bloom; District No. 2 being Wards 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15; District No. 3 being Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, and the Towns of Cicero, Proviso, Jefferson, Leyden, Lake View, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, and New Trier; and

WHEREAS, According to custom, the delegates from each Congressional District will meet at Springfield for the purpose of selecting members of the Committees of the Convention, and other business relating to the transactions of the Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That that portion of Cook County representing the Congressional Districts respectively be entitled to delegates in the State Convention as follows: District No. 1, 26; District No. 2, 23; District No. 3, 20.

The other is as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates from the towns in each Congressional District select their proportion; that delegates from the wards respectively select one delegate from each ward, and that the delegates-at-large be selected by the delegations present in this Convention for each Congressional District, as follows: First District—Towns, 5 delegates to be selected by the delegates from the towns; the wards, 1 delegate from each ward, to be selected by the delegates from the wards; and at large, 14 delegates, to be selected by the members of the Convention from District No. 1. District No. 2—One from each ward, 8; and at large, 17. District No. 3—Towns, 7; wards, 5; and at large, 8.

I move the adoption of the resolutions. I would say that, according to the vote of 1868, District No. 1 is entitled to 26 delegates, No. 2 to 23, and No. 3 to 20.

The first resolution was adopted.

W. B. Brainard. I would state that this division of the delegates to the different Congressional Districts is made on the apportionment of the delegates to this Convention from each Congressional District. I have a substitute here that divides this thing down perhaps a little finer than Mr. Root's, and places it in the hands of the delegates from the different wards and towns:

Resolved, That the delegates from each ward, the delegates from the towns in the First Congressional District, and the delegates from the towns in the Third Congressional District, shall name one delegate and one alternate for every three delegates, and one for every fractional excess of two, to which the same may be entitled in this Convention as follows:

First Congressional District—The First Ward, with 8 delegates, shall name 3 delegates to the State Convention; the Second, with 11 delegates, shall name 4; the Third, with 12, name 4; the Fourth, with 9, name 3; the Fifth, with 9, name 3; the Sixth, with 6, name 2; the Seventh, with 3, name 1; the Towns, with 16, name 5, and one at large. Total, 26 delegates.

Second Congressional District—The Eighth Ward, with 7 delegates, shall name 2 to the State Convention; the Ninth, with 9, name 3; the Tenth, with 11, name 4; the Eleventh, with 8, name 2; the Twelfth, with 9, name 3; the Thirteenth, with 8, name 3; the Fourteenth, with 8, name 2; the Fifteenth, with 11, name 4. Total, 23 delegates.

Third Congressional District—The Sixteenth Ward, with 4 delegates, shall name 1 to the State Convention; the Seventeenth, with 9, name 3; the Eighteenth, with 4, name 1; the Nineteenth, with 5, name 2; the Twentieth, with 9, name 3; the towns, with 27, name 9, and one at large. Total, 20 delegates.

It strikes me, gentlemen, that this places the nomination of these delegates in the hands of the delegates right fresh from the people. I want to remove, as far as I am concerned, any charge that there is any packing, or any clique governing this Convention. I want the Republican party of Cook County to be fully represented, and I believe that if they are fairly represented the Republican party of this county, State, and nation, will sustain the Republican party in the election this fall.

Mr. Hesing. I believe the substitute which has been offered by Mr. Brainard would be in two things wrong. In the first place, it gives the whole country, without a division in the country in respect to their different districts which they represent, power to name delegates for the State Convention for all the three districts. He then divides up the wards. Now, while I am in favor that each ward should select a certain portion of those delegates, so much I am against that the delegates of each ward name and nominate all the delegates to the Convention. [Applause.] I want to talk plain, like I am used to talk. I say there are a great many gentlemen in this town who probably would not be sent down to Springfield, for the reason that they have not friends in their respective delegations from their respective wards. Now I believe there are twenty or thirty of our first mechanics, of our first merchants, and of our capitalists, representatives of all trades in this city, what ought to go to this Convention, and represent the great Republican party of Cook County. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I am afraid that if the respective wards name their men, that a portion of the delegates who are here will also be sent to Springfield, and the Convention will have no chance of selecting those whose business and occupation prevented them from taking part in the primary meetings. Gentlemen, I do not want to be charged with not having a packed delegation go down to Springfield, and I do not want any newspaper, or any set of men in this city, to say that the delegation goes down to Springfield and does not represent the intelligence and the industry, and the commercial wants of the great city of Chicago. Now, sir, I want every district to name as many delegates for Springfield at large as possible, and, for that reason, I am in favor of putting the delegation to be selected from each ward to its minimum, and that is to one delegate, in order to give the Convention a chance of selecting such men that we can be proud of, to go down to Springfield and represent us. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I do hope that the motion made by Mr. Root will be sustained by this Convention. I do hope it in the interest of the Republican party and in the interest of the City of Chicago, and County of Cook.

Major Phelps. I do not think it necessary to presume for a moment that this Convention, coming as it does directly from the people, is incapable of sending to Springfield the delegates it was chosen to send there. Nor do I understand, if the wards are capable of sending one delegate from each ward, that they are not capable of sending more. [Applause.] I do not think that this Convention is in any packing mood. I think this Convention has met to do Republican work, and to do it in Republican fashion. [Applause.] The Republican fashion and precedent in this county has countenanced for some time the sending of delegates, as many as possible, from each ward,—chosen by each ward delegation. [Applause.] That is what this substitute calls for, and this substitute I favor, and I favor it for that very reason. I favor it because I do not want the delegates at large in the First Congressional District, or in the Second, or in the Third, elected from one particular locality, nor from one particular class of men. I want these delegates spread out through the different wards, and through the country towns, and spread out so that all the varied interests shall be represented. I am in favor of sending laboring men and mechanics. I wish to recognize them. I think they were pretty well represented at the primaries. I think that the delegates here chosen were chosen to represent them; and I for one do not think it is necessary to go very far from the floor of this Convention in order to obtain sixty-nine men to represent the people of Cook County in the State Convention. [Applause.] Now in regard to this substitute, it proposes, in the First District, the different towns having sixteen delegates, shall select five delegates to the State Convention—one [illegible] for every three delegates in this Convention. The towns in the First Congressional District have nothing to do with the selection of delegates in the Second or in the third District. This substitute goes right hand in hand with the first resolution that was adopted, and carries out its evident intent and meaning. It gives, as near as may be, to each ward, its proper representation. In the Third Congressional District, the towns have twenty-seven representatives on the floor of this Convention, and are entitled according to this substitute to nine delegates to the State Convention; but I very much fear if you adopt the motion originally made, for which this is offered as a substitute, that at least one class would not be properly represented by nine delegates—that the farming class from the Third Congressional District. I hardly think if you elect your delegates at large, that they would get nine. They are entitled to it. I am for each ward and each town getting just what it is entitled to. Now, the effect of electing so many delegates at large I do not see, unless it be in order to elect them in the interest of some person or another. I do not mean to charge any ulterior motive upon any man. I utterly disclaim it; but I mean to say that I think that would be the direct tendency. Now, this Convention does not wish to send a delegation in favor of this man or that man; they wish to elect the best delegates, and let these delegates vote as they please. [Applause.] I favor the substitute, and hope it will be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. Root. Before the question is put, I wish to state my reasons why I think that the substitute ought not to be adopted. In the first place I live in one part of the county outside of the city, and I can see no reason why delegates from the north part of the county, who do not reside in my Congressional District, should select my delegates. I have no right to select theirs. Hitherto we have selected them from the county, in such a manner as we might agree upon. But we are represented in that Convention there by Congressional Districts, and I do not propose, for one, to permit anybody outside of my Congressional District to say who my representatives in that Convention shall be. When it is talked about the "old Republican way" of doing business—is that Republican, is that the way of doing it? I say that each Congressional District shall select its own delegates. I do not want to mix up with District Two or Three in selecting delegates from my part of the county; and, so far as selecting the delegates at large are concerned, they are confined to the several respective districts. Are the delegates here afraid to trust in the aggregate, what they are willing to trust in the concrete? If you are willing that they should appoint them by wards, are you afraid that they shall get together and appoint them when they are all assembled together? If that portion of the Convention from District One get together, are not they competent to select their delegates? Haven't they a larger and wider field, and cannot they select more representative men than they can by limiting it to the number of wards? That is Republican, I am sure. It substantially divides this Convention into three parts, and lets each part select its own delegates. But the substitute contemplates something else—the idea that they are not elected as congressional districts, and go there as mere driving ward delegations—instead of going there to represent the great County of Cook—as delegates from the First Ward, Third and Fourth, or any other Ward; and I am ashamed of the idea of electing delegates here by wards, to go down there to represent mere wards in the Convention. We go as delegates from Congressional Districts—the three most populous and influential districts in the State, and I am willing to trust the delegates from either of these districts to go into one corner or this room here, or the corner of any other room, and select their delegates, and hence I offered this resolution.

Mr. Dalton. Both these resolutions are out of order. The first resolution which has been adopted provides for electing the delegates by Congressional Districts, and leaves each district to select them as it pleases. I move to lay them both on the table.

Mr. A. J. Galloway. I was about to make the motion which the gentleman from Thornton has made; that each Congressional District determine the mode in which it will appoint the delegates to which it is entitled.

The motion to table was agreed to.

Mr. Galloway moved that the delegation from each Congressional District proceed to select the delegates to which they are entitled.

Mr. Hesing moved that the Convention divide into three parts, according to their respective districts.

The motion was agreed to.

The First District.

The delegates who represented the First Congressional District met in the northeast corner of the room. A. J. Galloway was elected Chairman, and S. D. Phelps Secretary.

Mr. Root moved that five delegates from the country be selected by the members from the country towns. Agreed to.

Mr. Dixon moved that the delegates from each ward select their proportion of delegates to the Springfield Convention which they were entitled to.

Mr. Ham moved as an amendment that each ward select one delegate, and they select the remainder. He wanted to have the district represented fairly. If each ward selected the delegates to which it was entitled, the County Convention would have been unnecessary. The delegates might just as well have been named at the primaries. Each ward should be allowed to select one delegate, and then the Convention select the others. In that way a fairer representation could be obtained than by any other way. He had no personal interest in the matter, but he wanted to have a good delegation at Springfield, so that the deliberations will be Republican, and a ticket placed in the field that will be entitled to win.

Colonel Schaffner, of the Third District, came over at this juncture, and asked how many delegates to the Springfield Convention the North Side was entitled to.

Major Phelps told him twenty, and another man assured him only eighteen, and he went away satisfied.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was agreed to.

Mr. Phelps moved, as a substitute "for the first resolution, that as it would be utterly impossible to elect delegates under it, that each ward, for every three delegates or a fraction of two delegates, be entitled to one delegate to the State Convention, and that the country towns be entitled to select five delegates."

Mr. Dixon asserted that the substitute was the same as his motion. [Voices: "The same."]

Mr. Phelps said he was not present when Mr. Dixon's motion was made.

The motion of Mr. Dixon was then agreed to.

The delegates from the several wards and towns then met and selected the following named gentlemen as delegates and alternates to the Springfield Convention:

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
FIRST WARD.	
W. H. Richardson,	S. B. Hutchinson,
E. B. Longley,	D. H. Hammer,
George W. Knox.	S. W. King.
SECOND WARD.	
J. Y. Scammon,	D. K. Pierson,
Arthur Dixon,	Frank Warren,
Chas. H. Ham,	Geo. A. Hartman,
Hugh Reed.	Henry Schroeder.
THIRD WARD.	
H. D. King,	George Dupont,
Philip Wadsworth,	H. Mulzacher,
S. D. Phelps,	Daniel Coey,
Julius Rodbertus.	C. M. Henderson.
FOURTH WARD.	
A. J. Galloway,	Mr. Tappan,
A. C. Calkins,	E. J. Whitehead,
J. W. Buell.	W. W. Halford.
FIFTH WARD.	
A. H. Pickering,	Jas. Springer,
R. J. Blattner,	H. J. Thomas,
R. B. Stone.	John Jones.
SIXTH WARD.	
Michael Schmitz,	Geo. F. Kolbe,
John Banfield.	Christ Eigermann.
SEVENTH WARD.	
John F. Pfeiffer.	Wm. Ludwig.
COUNTY TOWNS.	
C. H. Dalton, Thornton,	D. Shepard, Hyde Park,
J. P. Root, Hyde Park,	W. Cohn, Lake,
J. W. Brockway, Calumet,	R. R. Lewis, Lake,
W. P. Roche, Worth,	W. Patrick, Bremen,
J. Humphrey, Orland.	W. Derby, Lemont.

Major Phelps nominated George Armour for delegate at large.

Arthur Dixon nominated ex-Mayor J. B. Rice.

Mr. Armour was elected.

The nominations for alternate were: John L. Thompson, Frank Wentworth, J. B. Rice, C. T. Bowen. Mr. Rice was elected.

Mr. Root moved "that each ward select one person to compose the District Congressional Committee, and that the towns outside elect two, and that Du Page County be requested to select two."

Mr. Ham did not see why the Committee should be appointed now. They were not holding a "Congressional Nominating Convention."

Mr. Humphrey, of Orland, asked if the county towns and Dupage County were not entitled to more than four members of the Committee.

The Chairman said that was their share.

Mr. Dixon remarked (parenthetically) that people in the city voted early and often. ["Hear! Hear!"]

Mr. Phelps did not think the county towns, by their vote or their population, were entitled to any representation on the Committee. He would not, however, object to them.

Mr. Humphrey said that, in proportion, the county towns gave four Republican votes to one in the city.

Mr. Phelps said that comparison would not do in his ward.

Mr. Humphrey insisted that he stated what was true.

Mr. Phelps. "It is a lie." (This was said so low Humphrey did not hear it, or there might have been a chair thrown.)

The motion of Mr. Root was agreed to, and the following named persons were selected as members of the Congressional District Committee: First Ward, W. F. Wentworth; Second Ward, Arthur Dixon; Third Ward, S. D. Phelps; Fourth Ward, A. J. Galloway; Fifth Ward, S. A. Irwin; Sixth Ward, Michael Schmidt; Seventh Ward, John T. Pfeifer; County towns, J. P. Root, Hyde Park; S. E. Plumbe, Worth.

After both lists had been approved by all the delegates, the meeting adjourned.

The Second District.

The delegates from this district, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, met and elected A. N. Waterman, presiding officer.

H. B. Miller moved each ward delegation elect two, and that there be seven at large.

Mr. Brem moved each word elect one for every three delegates.

Mr. Miller said if the substitute were adopted many good men like Herman Raster who wanted to go down would not be sent. So on the North Side men like Armour and Ogden could not be sent.

Mr. McGrath moved to table the substitute.

The motion was lost,—yeas, 27; nays, 30.

Ald. Walsh thought the substitute would deprive some of the wards of their representation.

The substitute was adopted.

The various delegates and alternates were then selected, as follows:

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
EIGHTH WARD.	
Charles Loding,	Christopher Fenn,
Otto Wiefel.	George H. Young.
NINTH WARD.	
Philip A. Hoyne,	L. Nachmann,
M. M. Miller,	S. Wayman,
S. C. Feeney.	Henry Pilgrim.
TENTH WARD.	
W. B. Hayes,	J. L. Reynolds,
L. L. Bond,	Theo. J. Blathardt,
A. Salisbury,	Frederick Bohnet,
William Reishardt.	D. Clark.
ELEVENTH WARD.	
E. T. Periolat,	Daniel Brebson,
James Walsh.	Henry Mohler.
TWELFTH WARD.	
M. Wheeler,	O. K. Moore,
Geo. Van Hollen,	Martin Beem,
J. A. McArthur.	D. G. Ross.
THIRTEENTH WARD.	
J. L. Campbell,	I. S. Hay,
H. B. Miller,	M. R. Stone,
L. H. Robinson.	H. Hillard.
FOURTEENTH WARD.	
J. Quirk,	S. S. Cleveland,
V. Knobloch.	H. B. Galpine.
FIFTEENTH WARD.	
Henry Theis,	Henry Neiner,
Edward Thompson,	M. Schreiber,
C. Schartoth,	M. Brown,
John O. Brown.	H. Ostermann.
AT LARGE.	
A. N. Waterman.	Herman Raster.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following Congressional Committee was also selected:

Eighth Ward—C. Ledding.
Ninth Ward—John Stephens.
Tenth Ward—D. W. Clark, Jr.
Eleventh Ward—William Wayman.
Twelfth Ward—A. N. Waterman.
Thirteenth Ward—R. Cleveland.
Fourteenth Ward—J. P. Twohy.
Fifteenth Ward—J. J. McGrath.

The Third District.

Mr. Schaffner told the North Side delegates to go over in a corner.

Somebody nominated Mr. A. C. Hesing as Chairman of the meeting.

He was elected and proceeded to call the meeting to order.

Mr. Schaffner moved that Tim Bradley be their Secretary, and he was elected.

Mr. Carter, State Senator, wished to suggest the propriety of the Convention selecting as few of themselves as delegates to Springfield as possible. They could get very good men outside of that meeting, and a number, say ten, should be selected at large from the district. He believed that was policy, as there were very many men not at the meeting who should not be ignored.

Mr. Hesing asked how many delegates they were entitled to.

Mr. Williamson said twenty.

Mr. Brainard moved that the county be allowed to pick out nine of them, and let the city have the balance. That was fair, and nobody would be cheated.

Alderman Schaffner thought they should come to a vote.

Mr. Williamson had an idea that they would do a good thing by electing half the delegates-at-large, and the others by the wards and the country.

Mr. Hesing would not subdivide that Convention any more.

Mr. Sherwood moved to elect five from the country towns, and four at large from the country, and four from the wards, and the remainder at large from the North Side.

Mr. Williamson insisted upon the country selecting its own men.

Mr. Carter felt no jealousy of the city, where he did business, though he lived in the country, but for all that the country should have her rights. Surely they did not meet to leave out prominent men, as they would do if they did not elect some at large.

Mr. Williamson was still willing to concede eleven to the city and keep nine for the country.

Mr. Crawford favored the Williamson idea.

Mr. Schaffner gently inquired what the amendment was.

Mr. Williamson told him again.

Mr. Barrett was disposed to think the country covetous. They wanted more than their share.

A Voice. "How many in the lot?"

Mr. Hesing. "Twenty, all told."

Mr. Williams' amendment was adopted.

A Voice. "What's the matter?"

Mr. Schaffner proceeded to elucidate. Each ward should select one delegate.

The country delegates, under the lead of Mr. Carter, moved off to another corner to fix things up and elect their share.

Mr. John J. Healy moved that each ward select two delegates, and that one be elected at large from the North Side.

Mr. Hesing hoped that would not prevail.

Mr. Schaffner remarked that they had a hard contest before them in the fall. They should do the best for the party. He did not want to go to Springfield. He trusted the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. Hesing (to Mr. Healy). "Withdraw that, withdraw that."

Jim Bradley. "Withdraw it, Johnny."

Johnny wouldn't.

Mr. Schaffner did not care how many delegates any other ward might have. The Seventeenth wouldn't be jealous.

Mr. Washburn demanded a vote on Mr. Healy's amendment.

Mr. Hesing announced that he had trained longer in the Republican party than Mr. Healy. He began when it was organized, in 1854, and had attended every Convention since. The election of delegates by wards was a new thing.

Mr. Healy would like to know how they had been selected for the last two or three years?

Mr. Hesing replied that the ward system was introduced by some parties three years ago, to gain an advantage and carry an unpopular measure. Up to that time delegates were always selected by a Committee of the Convention.

The question was put, and Mr. Hesing decided the Healy amendment lost.

A decision was called for, but again, by a viva voce vote, it was decided by Mr. Hesing to be lost.

The wards then presented the following names:

Sixteenth Ward—Delegate, N. P. Beecher; alternate, William Vocke.
Seventeenth Ward—Delegate, Frits Frillman; alternate, George Vocke.
Eighteenth Ward—Delegate, Thomas Cannon; alternate, Elias Shipman.
Nineteenth Ward—Delegate, Peter Hand; alternate, George Kneer.
Twentieth Ward—Delegate, Alderman G. A. Busse; alternate, William A. Webster.

Mr. Schaffner nominated A. C. Hesing as delegate at large. He was elected.

W. H. Stickney was nominated for delegate at large, and was elected.

Mahlon D. Ogden was elected, Peter Hand calling for the noes on the vote, but the ayes had it.

Ald. Busse nominated John J. Healy. He was elected.

Peter Hand nominated Alderman William M. Clarke.

Ald. Busse nominated Mr. Hesing.

Somebody said Mr. Hesing was elected once, and that was enough.

Adolph Mueller nominated G. B. McCagg.

Conrad Folz was nominated.

Mr. Hesing said the Sixteenth Ward should not ask so many.

Mr. Barrett nominated W. A. Herting.

Mr. Clarke was not elected. Neither was Mr. McCagg. Mr. Herting was.

Adolph Mueller begged of them not to go back on Mr. McCagg.

Mr. McCagg was elected.

At the suggestion of Mr. McCagg the following alternates at large were selected: For Mr. Hesing, J. M. Hugenin; for McCagg, A. H. Robinson; for Mr. Stickney, William Cooper; for Mr. Ogden, Conrad Folz; for Mr. Healy, George Oertel; for Mr. Herting, S. Olin.

Mr. Carter reported that the following gentlemen were elected by the country delegates:

Delegates—M. N. Kimball, J. D. Easter, Henry Harms, Artemus Carter, W. M. Brainerd, John N. Crawford, C. W. Sherwood, George M. Howe, R. S. Williamson.

Alternates—Myer Blum, E. S. Taylor, H. B. Hurd, S. H. McCrea, Homer Willmarth, John S. Dale, Hiram Odell, Samuel Vial, C. G. Pusbeck.

The report was received.

Peter Hand insisted on resigning to allow Alderman Clarke to take his place. It was allowed.

Mr. Schaffner moved to adjourn.

Mr. Hesing said they should elect a Congressional Committee first.

It was decided to have it made up of five from the county and six from the city.

Mr. Mueller nominated Mr. Hesing.

Mr. Williamson moved that Mr. Hesing select all of the Committee.

Mr. Barrett did not like that.

Mr. Hesing said it was better not.

The following named gentlemen were selected by the city:

Sixteenth Ward—Albert Patch.
Seventeenth Ward—Louis Schaffner.
Eighteenth Ward—John F. Barrett.
Nineteenth Ward—Peter Hand.
Twentieth Ward—John J. Healy.

Ald. Clark moved that Mr. Hesing be elected at large, and the Chairman of the Committee.

He was elected.

Mr. Schaffner wanted to adjourn once more.

Adolph Mueller asked them to wait for the county report.

Mr. Hesing said they had better wait.

They tarried.

Mr. Carter, from the country, furnished the following names for the Congressional Committee:

Cicero—John M. Rice.
Proviso—Hiram Odell.
Evanston—G. R. Price.
Barrington—W. M. Burbank.
New Trier—N. R. Graves.

The Chairman said that the motion to put A. C. Hesing in the chair of the committee was going a little too fast, as the country gentleman did not know anything about it. He would resign.

Adolph Mueller. "Well, thunder, your'e a member of it, anyhow."

Mr. Carter was sure he had no objection to Mr. Hesing for Chairman, and he did not think the county had.

Mr. Hesing decided to leave it to the Committee.

Mr. Schaffner moved to adjourn, and they did.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Convention then reassembled and adjourned, after listening to the names of the delegates from the different districts.

Among those who were not members of the Convention, but who were present and interested in its proceedings, were General Beveridge, candidate for Lieutenant Governor K. K. Jones, candidate for State Treasurer, William Cary, of Jo Daviess County, candidate for Attorney General, and D. S. Hough, of Ottawa, candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division.

POLITICAL.

We understand that the friends of the Hon. W. H. Hawkins, the present able and efficient Mayor of Aurora, intend presenting his name to the Congressional Convention of the Fourth Congressional District as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Hawkins was one of the pioneer settlers of Kane County,—in fact, of the State of Illinois.

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* (Administration) hoists the name of John A. Prall for Judge of the Court of Appeals, against Judge Pryor, a candidate for re-election.

—The St. Paul Postmaster calls Greeley a "*Deus ex machina*." If the Cincinnati Convention had known Greeley was as bad as that, he would not have been nominated.

—The Minneapolis (Minn.) *News* says:

We learn that a Horace Greeley Club is soon to be organized in this city. George A. Camp, late Chairman of the Republican County Convention, R. B. Bryant, of McMoilenville, the Marshall brothers, and others, will probably be members thereof.

—Announcements for Congress, in Kentucky include John Young Brown, Henry D. McHenry, Colonel D. R. Haggard, and E. A. Graves.

—The Grand Haven (Mich.) *Herald* brings out Seth C. Moffatt, of Northport, as the choice of Republicans in that section for Congress. Other candidates for the nomination are General Cutcheon, Filer, and Burt.

—James R. Osgood & Co., the Boston publishers, announce the republication of Parton's Life of Horace Greeley. It will undoubtedly have a large sale.

Druggists' Mortars on Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR:—On Saturday last, all druggists who had mortars as signs on the sidewalks were ordered to take them away within three days. A great many of us have obeyed the order, but there seem to be some who have taken no notice of it whatever. If any of the zealous policemen who were the bringers of such strict orders will but take the trouble to look around, they will see that in front of the Pharmacy, 137 Milwaukee avenue, the sign is standing unmoved, as before; and the same police officers who, on Monday last, were in a terrible hurry about getting them away, seem to take no notice of it whatever. How many others have violated the law, we do not know, as it is not our duty to patrol the streets and ascertain; but this we know, that, if the mortar above referred to is not taken down within a few days, we shall have to investigate into the honesty of our city officers. If one is permitted to have his sign on the sidewalk, we will all have them, and our mortars will once more be moved out, not to be taken in again.

MANY DRUGGISTS.

CHICAGO, May 18.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Pennsylvania's Political Power Divided and Decimated.

McClure's Liberal Audacity—The Cameron and Curtin Feud—Greeley Steadily Gaining Ground.

Grant's Philadelphia Visits—The Military President Misled by His Advisers—The Union League at Work.

One Hundred Thousand Republicans Ready to Vote for the White-Coat Philosopher.

Philadelphia (May 18) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Prominent in the faith of all political parties within our State, now as of yore, are the traditional axioms—"As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union;" "The Keystone leads the way;" "Pennsylvania is the pivotal State;" "Here is the battle ground." To question any one of these legendary proverbs is rank heresy everywhere within Pennsylvania's borders, and dooms the rash caviller to the perpetual limbo of fools. Did not Pennsylvania make Jackson, Harrison, and Taylor? Was ever a President elected without her vote? *Ex necessitate* the familiar axioms are incontrovertible truths, and woe unutterable must follow all who deride them, slight her, or neglect her politicians! The nation has long seen this, and hence the quadrennial query, "How will Pennsylvania go?" I propose to give you an approximate answer to this important conundrum. *Imprimis*, the State is constitutionally Democratic. The old notions that hard money is better than paper shams; that a tariff for revenue purely is the only tariff that is just; that proscription for opinion or for accident of foreign birth is abominable tyranny; that our home policy must always be economical, and our foreign policy always vigorous; that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, and the rights of States and of individuals be protected, prevail with livelier vigor than the more recent dogma that the dedication of every energy to the elevation of the negro is the first duty of a patriot. The masses, without distinction of party, heartily rejoice in the overthrow of slavery, sluggishly acquiesce in the Fifteenth Amendment, deliberately conclude that enough has been done for the negro, and resolve that the Government should be administered on old-fashioned principles of fairness to all sections. It should be remembered just here that the popular branch of our Legislature, on March 3, 1864, refused to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution of the State by a vote of 63 to 14, and then and thus enfranchise the negro in the Keystone State. Truly, Pennsylvania is not a proselyting State, though she is "pivotal" and does cast twenty-eight electoral ballots. She was pushed into the column of Republican States in 1858 solely by the fiery energy of the anti-Lecompton Democrats. These bolters from Buchananism, led by John Hickman, revolutionized the State, even carrying "old Berks," and electing a Supreme Judge by 17,000 majority. It was Democratic pluck, sense, and eloquence that organized victory then, and marshalled the triumph of Curtin and Lincoln in 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

These veterans are now the vanguard of the "Liberal" Republican army. Like good blacksmiths, they know "how to strike, where to strike, when to strike." They boast of their skill, and promise to hammer out great things by next November. The regular or Administration wing of the party has been severely afflicted, and still suffers acutely from bad and stupid leaders. Everywhere, from the Gubernatorial chair down to the village Postmaster and Ward Alderman, there is a plentiful lack of fitness and honesty. Governor Geary's administration is a stain. Its meanness can never be equalled. His impeachment might, in some degree, have relieved the State from six years of bosh; but the Legislature had not enough virtue to arraign him. It failed to purge the party, and left the people themselves to administer the proper detergents in October next. The Republican party, staggering under many years' accumulation of corrupt local government, has to rely mainly on the supposed enthusiasm for Grant and the National party to save it from defeat at home. Its leaders, it must be confessed, are more renowned for unscrupulous acts than for forethought. Void of enthusiasm for principles, they are devotees to any policy which promises to secure their sway. Rejecting reason and argument, they rely on drill, money, and patronage. They boast of the perfectness of their organization, which is but the tyrannical rule of rings. Especially are they proud of their pet plan to hold Philadelphia by their infamous Registry law, which is yet in force, and as cunningly amended, still surrenders the ballot-box to them. Now and then they "blab" too much, and one hears strange things; as, for example, "Geary," it is alleged, "was clean beat in 1869, but was counted in by 5,000 majority." Chairmen of the State Central Committee rely much on these experts in political arithmetic. These politico-mathematicians claim and get, as rewards for their surprising skill, such of the "Row" offices as yield from $70,000 to $90,000 per annum profits, including the gleanings. The people, now that the war is over, begin to think that there is too much of this of late.

THE CURTIN AND CAMERON FEUD

has not died out between them and their immediate staffs; but, during Curtin's absence in Russia, many of his rank and file have gone over to Cameron. Ever since Grant made the "General" the sole disposer of all the Federal patronage of the State, he has been the sovereign and lord paramount of Pennsylvania, and he has found zealous, obedient, and active followers in Governors, Legislatures, Conventions, Councils, Mayors, State Committees, Leagues, Custom Houses, and Post Offices, down to the vilest of the bummers, rounders, and repeaters. No leader has ever had more faithful following. Were the General to declare against Grant and erect his own standard, his motley clans would flock to him shouting, "Pennsylvania is the great necessity; she can be carried by Cameron only." And, strange to tell, some of his most trusted henchmen are not without hope that their chief may so set up things for the Philadelphia Convention.

THE REFORMERS' TRIBULATIONS.

In the city, confusion worse confounded prevails. The municipal authorities fail to command confidence. Last summer, a few bold spirits of both parties, having authority of mass-meetings irrespective of party, held to abolish an enormous outrage on civic rights existing in a corrupt and irresponsible Public Building Commission, resolved to form an elective ticket dedicated to Reform. They selected some of their candidates from each party, and where the nominations of neither party were satisfactory, they made new nominations, appealing to the whole people for support. The best men of the city were active in the movement, but the over-zealous friends of President Grant, led by Mr. Borie, arrayed themselves against it, and published an indorsement of the regular ticket. This card from the bosom friends of the President, issued on the eve of the election, was construed as an authoritative summons to stick to the regular nominations. The ever-faithful obeyed, and Grant was thus dragged into a seeming approval of the misrule which afflicts us. Only 3,500 votes were cast for Reform *pure et simple*, in a poll of over one hundred thousand votes. No practical result was realized by that election. Undismayed, the Reformers reorganized, and, within a few days following the election, a defalcation of a half-million dollars was discovered in the accounts of the Republican City Treasurer. Republican City Councils, it was stated, endeavored to screen the defaulter. Republican members of the Council were on his bond. The Reformers pushed matters. They prosecuted into conviction and sentence, and have since unearthed many malpractices in office, and direct violations of law. They have perfected organizations in every ward, and to-day constitute the balance of power party in the city, hourly winning golden opinions from all sorts of people.

THIS NEW PARTY,

dreaded by the rings of both the old parties, is rich and intelligent. The first article of its creed is a modern, self-denying ordinance, being substantially an inhibition of membership to all who hold or who seek to hold office. The mission of this party is purely reformatory. To correct misrule in Municipal Government is its sole aim; nothing beyond that is contemplated. No hostility to General Grant obtains footing; but, as self abnegation and the renouncement of fealty to party are strictly enforced, bolting has been made easy and more natural than some of their leaders would desire. Entire independence of party trammels is found to be an uneasy virtue, that brooks no restraint, and one that is somewhat infectious withal. Stick a pin just here, and bear in mind that the astute McClure, not nominated and unindorsed by this new aggregation, in January last jumped on their boat, audaciously seized the helm, sophisticated some of the crew, and will steer himself into place and power. The new-born saints planted, and McClure reaped and garnered their first harvest. Forney would not array himself and his paper against him, even when Grant sent a confidential messenger asking that it be done. Then came Forney's resignation, but not till after McClure's triumph. All that follows—Forney's subsequent arrangements with Grant, positive or conditional as they may be; the amazing attendance of His Excellency at the former's stag party, the movements of the Colonel for "a reform within the party," the signal failure thereof, and the position of the Colonel and his *Press*—is still "a muddle" to the keenest observers. The Municipal Reform party, gathering strength daily, issues orders for the holding of its first convention of all the wards on the 31st inst. for the purpose of nominating six important officers, including a District Judge, and expects, by the wisdom of its choice, practically to control the nomination of both parties by selecting men of acknowledged repute in both parties; and thus this new organization hopes to vindicate its claim to be the political power in matters purely municipal. It is now well known that the President regrets the rash zeal of his intimate friends, whose last blundering made him appear to be the indorser of the "Ring," and unnecessarily placed him in seeming antagonism to this young Hercules. He has been assured, for he has devoted friends in this new party, that it contemplates no harm to him—nor does it,—but it bodes him no good, for it is the party of free inquiry and free action.

A CHANGE IN NOMINATIONS.

On top of this most important local movement comes the action of the "Regulars." In Convention they have resolved to change the rules of the party regarding nominations. If they adhere to their resolves, a direct popular vote will be required to make a nomination, and the intervention of the old machinery of delegates and conventions be abandoned. This projected mode of nominating is known among us as the "Crawford County system." It is strenuously objected to by the [illegible] leaders of the party, who say it plays the very devil with them and their combinations, disorganizes the party, and ends its supremacy. In proof, they point to Lancaster's majority, cut down from 6,000 to less than 2,000, but they forget to mention that old Thad Stevens no longer lives.

Another distracting element is the rude action of the recent State Convention, in assuming to appoint the delegates to the National Convention, against the time-honored custom of submitting the choice to the people of each district,—an action all the more offensive by reason of the despicable character of many of the delegates thus crowded in. Yet another is the law for a State Convention to make a new Constitution. This requires delegates of a higher standard than the party has favored of late years, and invites men to act independently of party thraldom. Still another disintegrating cause is at work. Hartranft, the nominee for Governor, is not beyond suspicion in the Evans affair. True, he returned the $7,000 that he borrowed from Evans; but Forney denounces him and goes for his scalp, despite his foreknowledge that Hartranft's defeat in October is the forerunner of Grant's overthrow in November.

THE REPUBLICAN DIVISIONS—GREELEY'S STRENGTH.

Thus it would seem that the great Republican party of our State is in a fair state of going to the bow-wows, by reason of local causes alone. Can Grant save it and thus save himself? That's the question. Delegates fresh from Cincinnati, and other Republicans, answer, "No!" They say that the party and Grant are both doomed to defeat in Pennsylvania. Greeley's strength in the State to-day is estimated, at the very least, at one hundred thousand votes, or more, made up of original Liberty men; old Abolitionists; early Republicans; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who became ardent Republicans; Anti-Cameronians—a host of themselves; discontented office-seekers; plain farmers, who esteem Greeley for devoting so much of his journal for years to agriculture; most of the modern German Republicans, and lastly, the greater part of all other Republicans, who lament the shortcomings of the Administration, every man of whom voted for Lincoln and for Grant. Such is the estimate of Greeley's strength to-day, independent entirely of Democratic indorsement and Democratic votes. The New Departure Democrats believe in it, and are working like beavers to have the Cincinnati nominations approved by the Convention which meets at Williamsport on the 31st of May. Only the ante-Noachian fossils oppose them—Democrats who revere the Constitution as it was, regard the Declaration of the 4th of July as a bundle of "glittering generalities," the resolutions of '98 as still of binding force, consider the war as no finality, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments things to be repealed. A few of these semi-petrified politicians still live, and, as you might expect, they most abound in counties conspicuous for exalted sentiments and just regard for human rights. The heat of special antagonism has kept these Old Hunkers from decomposition.

THE DEMOCRACY INDORSE CINCINNATI.

It is almost a certainty that a vast majority of the Pennsylvania Democracy is ready to accept and indorse the Cincinnati nominations. Should the Baltimore Convention indorse this ticket, it will carry the State by an unparalleled majority. The Administration partisans insist that the Democrats will make a distinct nomination, and, in that event, that Greeley will withdraw; and, in any event, that the patronage and prestige of the party will command success. Invariably they end their discussion with what is thought to be the perfection of logic, to wit: "Grant has never been beaten." The Tariff question is not as big a battery among us as the rest of the nation thinks, and as it was formerly. It is something of a stale thing. Men interested in coal know that, while six months' labor produces coal for twelve months' consumption, no tariff, however cunningly devised, will protect them from low prices consequent on superabundance. Men are wearied with the eternal babble about "our infant manufactures," and, rejoicing in the grandeur of our Commonwealth of over four millions of souls and in our inexhaustible resources, don't like to be put before the nation either as babies or beggars, and Pennsylvanians are made to appear as both. It has come to be regarded that Free Trade is a misnomer and Protection is all a fleeting show.

THE ADMINISTRATION CHAMPIONS.

The Administration party in the city is wofully crippled in its leadership. Forney is no longer recognized as a power, except by Grant himself. Mr. District Attorney Mann is the real "Head Centre." He has never been attached to Grant, but is an old, tried, trusted, warm-hearted friend of Curtin. The prominent Federal office-holders, with one exception, are without influence and political tact. Mayor Stokley is a superb specimen of the smallest fry politicians, and most of the active local leaders are made to write or speak for their cause; but they are unrivalled at the work of button-hole, drumming, and driving voters before and on election day. This is recognized as capacity for public life, and has lifted scores of puny men into high places. The people are rather tired of the dribble of these leaders, but it is the vogue. The party has been so overwhelmingly strong that it has had no need to foster talent. Submission of will and mediocrity of mind were the standards set up in the formation of Grant's first Cabinet, which have been faithfully adhered to ever since in all changes of it, and have been symmetrically carved out in the appointments to lower offices; at least, this is the philosophy of the "soreheads." There is no new blood in the party, no enthusiasm, no young, ardent orators. We must rely mainly on importations for eloquence. The genial McMichael is going abroad. [illegible] Kelley will have his re-election to look after. Our western Dougherty orates only in the Opera House on set occasions, and then the audience must be mostly ladies—who, unfortunately, don't vote just yet. Forney will have to attend to his duties of Postmaster General—provided he makes his play. And thus we have the prospect of a dreary dearth of our accustomed loquacity.

GRANT'S JOURNALISTIC SUPPORTERS.

Of the seven daily Republican journals, but three can be relied on for Grant. The *Press* is mysteriously murky, and the piquant *Post* is diabolically erratic. The Administration's most zealous organ, speaking of the probable failure of the Treaty of Washington, regales us with this froth of whipped syllabub: "But the President may fairly claim that the responsibility for it rests not upon him, but upon his constitutional advisers." This is something different from the old-fashioned Jacksonian idea of responsibility; but, in these courtly, regal days, it is just the thing that takes. The approval of every act of an obsequious Senate has prepared the faithful to accept the dogma of the infallibility of the President. The only repeat the utterances of the "soreheads."

THE UNION LEAGUE'S POWER.

Then, as an element in our local politics, there is the great Union League. It voluntarily went out of the arena, and cannot influence opinion as it did from 1863 to 1868. Latterly, it has tried to convert itself into an esthetic and literary club, but the transformation is less a triumph than a failure. The institution is numerically and financially stronger than ever, but it has become more famous for its bad upholstery and exquisite cuisine than for remarkable independence or intellectuality. It is rumored that the quiet, respectable members and the noisy representatives of the Regular Ring, Republican, have combined to again make the League the headquarters of the party. The wealthy members will doubtless contribute liberally in money to re-elect Grant, but it is not so clear that they will let the brood of paltry politicians who dominate in Conventions take them and lord it over the League, its undefiled Sanctuary, the honest pride of the patriotic men of 1863. The special mission of the institution was accomplished when Grant was elected. Then it was definitely out of politics. The Directors so resolved. Mr. George H. Boker, the gifted Secretary, wrote and the members so voted; and so most likely they will again determine. Moreover, the League is moderate in its views, and well satisfied with its past success in elevating its Directors to the Cabinet, to Foreign Embassies, to the Mayoralty, and to other positions less distinguished, but still highly honorable and lucrative.

THE LIBERAL CAPTAIN.

The Liberals have an able leader in Colonel McClure. His knowledge of the character of the local leaders and of the wants, passions, and prejudices of the people in every county of the State surpasses that of Cameron himself. "Aleck" acquired large experience as the Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1860; he is a clear writer and forcible speaker. What he lacks in personal magnetism is made up by indefatigable labor, blandness of manners, and imperturbable coolness. He is persistence personified. Under him are many captains of greater breadth of view, of more impassioned force, of keener intellect, who willingly acknowledge him to be their leader in this campaign. With McClure, the coming contest is a duel between himself and Cameron.

THE "NO POLICY" MEN.

Our capitalists, who hastened to follow the sapient teachings of your Cooper Institute meeting of September, 1867, which first boasted of the many hundreds of millions of wealth represented by its Vice Presidents, next declared that, in the future, a President must have "no policy," and then nominated Grant by acclamation on that platform, are alarmed. The "no policy" theory is found to be a humbug. They discover it is "not warranted by the Constitution, nor by the laws, but is in derogation of both;" that it led General Grant to blunder on a Cabinet of second and third rate men, to reject the counsel of experienced statesmen, and finally, when the folly of it dawned upon him, to throw himself helplessly into the hands of Cameron, Conkling, Morton & Co., to the great peril of the supremacy of the party itself. Probably there is more disaffection in this class of citizens than in any other, though the rank and file do complain bitterly that General Grant, in his frequent visitations to our city, knows only three of our citizens. These all very rich, and two of them Democrats. It is said that, now that he is bereft of Borie, he can be prevailed upon to come here no more till after the election. It is considered that by every visit he has lost friends and made enemies. His reserve of manner is not understood. His sagacious silence is mistaken for stolidity. His Burleigh nods, though rarely indulged in, are not appreciated. Since he won't talk, and will see none but the rich, it has been concluded that he should not come among us at present.

CONCERNING THE PHILOSOPHER OF CHAPPAQUA

there has been considerable change of opinion. Like most of the nation and all the rest of mankind, we regarded his nomination, on the first blush, as something charmingly *grotesque*. The hearty endorsement of him at the South startled us. Then the severest scrutiny revealed that, despite his many vagaries, he has been uniformly honest, bold, independent, and a consistent lover of and worker for justice and equal rights. He commands the favor of 90 per cent of the Republicans who looked to Cincinnati for Reform, and he is hugely popular with the New Departure Democrats. Rumors reach us of marked improvement in his manners and his garment. The civilizing influence of costume so quickly observed on the emigrants who come to our shores we understand is working miraculously on the hitherto negligent philosopher. No fears are felt that he will relapse in this particular, or that, should he reach the White House, he will permit so many isms to burrow in and bother him as formerly. The conservative influence of immense responsibility and power, it is urged, will transform the careless Horace into a bland and dignified President.

ALL EYES ON BALTIMORE.

Much interest is felt in the approaching Democratic State Convention. If Cass should be nominated for Governor, a tremendous railroad interest will be at work for him. Our monster centipede road has never "pitched in" very strong or openly at the polls. Our own Tom Scott, the Railroad Briareus, wields power, through his thousands of miles of roads, myriads of satellites, and millions of capital, sufficient to make any candidate the President; but he himself is out of this fight and neutral. Were he actively in, with his bright face, brisk mind, magnetic manners, and measureless industry, the future could be discounted with absolute certainty. "The Emperor of the Rail" knows too much to mix in. He is not anxious to precipitate the inevitable war against railroad domination which is to be the final question of no very distant future. Viewing things as they are, one has to conclude, willy-nilly, that our State has been, and is gravitating back to Democracy. The Registry law, controlling the city's vote, is the last chain unsundered which drags her into the Republican column. Republican counties yearly fall off in their majorities, and Democratic counties increase theirs. Northampton and the "parts that thereunto adjacent lie," are yet the reliable "Tenth Legion;" "Old Berks" is still "the Citadel," and Westmoreland is to-day "the Star of the West," as full of faith and vim now as when you, editor in chief and founder of the *Herald*, just forty years ago, graphically chronicled the death of the very respectable Mrs. Anti-Jackson in that county, and the burial of the old lady by her disconsolate friends in the famous Biddle marble vault in Chestnut, in Fifth street, on the south side.

My *finis* is the corollary of *imprimis*—Pennsylvania is constitutionally Democratic; but in answer to the quadrennial conundrum, "How will she go?" let me reply, in the words of the good old Father Ritchie, *Nous verrons*."

THE LAW COURTS.

...nd Sued by His Wife for Maintenance.

...rpus—South Park Extension—...geant Buckley's Assailants.

The Circuit Court.

A QUESTION OF SUPPORT.

...aintenance was filed by Caroline ...inst Christopher Bauman, and for ...inst him and John Bauman. The ...states that she married Christopher ...of September, 1857, in this city; ...borne to him six children, each of ...living; that the husband owns a lot ...th on Milwaukee avenue, running ...ge street, being Lot 14, Block 36, Og...en, which he has, in fraud of her and ...assigned to his co-defendant, the ...including the house thereon built, No. 497 Milwaukee avenue. At the ...he receives a stated income of $120 per ...as the owner of a saloon, of a large ...all of which he has, or is intending, ...out that he may abandon ... It is charged that ...after the great fire the husband left ...and home, taking up good quarters in ...ving the contingents to the posses...a small set of rooms in his rear ...all times thereafter refusing to aid ...ways of life or provisions on those ...eping so far as at per week, ...1st of March, and $5 there...averred that this is without fault of ...therefore she asks an adjudication ...whether he should not be held to ...of a proper sum for the mainten...family. The injunction asked is to ...transfer of the defendant's property.

HABEAS CORPUS.

...habeas corpus was sued out by one ...a prisoner in custody of the Sheriff, ...thus it appears that Driscoll is held ...upon the oath of Policeman Lee, to ...next term of the Criminal Court ...stated that his imprisonment under ...is unjust and illegal, for he says the ...to be owner of the property, which ...cutlery, which was found in a pawn...blishment, only swore that he had ...value, on the morning of May 4 (Sun...value of $800, and that the knives he ...of the same make as those produced ...Justice, and like them in appear...theless the fact that there was no ...of recognition; therefore he could ...that the articles, or any of ...his. The pawnbroker in ...ssion the cutlery was found, one Mr. ...that he purchased the goods of some ...the morning of May 5, at half-past 10, ...right prisoner was the vendor, but that ...assured of this because of bruises ...the time of examination, were upon ...face.

PROSPECT CONCERNING SOUTH PARK.

...was filed in the Circuit Court, yester...suance of a publication legally made ...South Park Commissioners for a change of ...of the South Park. The order will be ...few days, it being understood, how...for want of objection the Court al...

NEW SUITS.

...on the case was instituted by the ...dfrey, Charters & Low against the Chi...rthwestern Railway Company, in which ...ges are laid at $2,000. Particulars not ...

...ion of trespass was instituted by Jos. ...against Charles H., Franklin, and ...Beckwith, Martin Best, and Edward ...in which the damages are laid at $6,000. ...of assumpsit was commenced by ...against B. Burroughs, in which de...made for $2,500. The suit is brought ...

The Superior Court.

SALE OF REALTY.

...an administrator was confirmed. This ...onisa Heller, of the estate of Israel ...property being Lot 6, in Block 3, Quick's ...of Harlem,—a part of the northeast ...Section 12, 39 north, range 12 east. The ...was sold to Lewis Louvy for $950.

NEW SUITS.

...ion of ejectment was instituted by Mari...Taylor, wife of Anson H., against The ...Bishop of Chicago for Block 47, part of ...Block 48, and Block 49, being ...sections 8 and 17, Township 42 N., R. 13 ...M. (ten acres).

...of assumpsit were commenced against ...companies as follows: Henry Chan...Republic Insurance Company, of Chi...mand, $1,000. Owen Evans v. Hibernia ...Company, of Ohio; demand, $1,500. ...alleged breach of covenant Richard C. ...sued Thomas Mackin, the damages ...at $3,000.

CORRECTION.

...itor of The Chicago Tribune:

...In your issue of the 17th inst. there ap...statement to the effect that a judgment ...obtained in the Superior Court against ...ming Fire Insurance Company. While ...ment is correct, it is also true that there ...some misapprehension as to the facts, ...are as follows: Some time before the ...Mr. J. B. Girard procured ...Treadway & Jewell, insurance... $4,000 insurance,—$2,000 in the ...ng and $2,000 in some other company, ...property insured, and the policies of in...were destroyed by fire, but the records ...company, of course, indicated the correct ...The claimant erred in demanding the ...mount ($4,000) from the Lycoming. The ...y has always been ready to pay the ...ount, and rendered the money, as will ...by the certificate of the Clerk of the Su...Court below; and, as appears by the ...pe the trial (which the company would gla...avoided), a verdict was rendered virtual...vor of the company. The record of the ...ng as to the adjustment and payment of ...es, for 20 years, amounting to upwards of ...0, is without reproach. Yours truly,

H. H. BLAKE,

State Agent Lycoming Fire In. Co.

...o, May 20, 1872.

SUPERIOR COURT, COOK COUNTY, } CLERK'S OFFICE, May 20 }

...is to certify that on the 16th day of May, ...72, the Lycoming Fire Insurance Compa...nsy, Penn., deposited in this office the ...$1,000, together with costs as a tender in ...of J. B. Girard v. The Lycoming Fire ...Company.

A. JACKSON, Clerk.

The Criminal Court.

MR. BUCKLEY'S ASSAILANTS.

...trial of the assault upon Mr. Buckley, ...Sergeant of Police, but upon the occa...the matter complained of was off duty, ...citizens clothing, came into this ...yesterday. It appears that a number of ...of the male persuasion were, during the ...engaged in the business of snow-balling ...as he came from Church, ordered them ...They did not desist, but made for him. ...was off duty, and in the cloth...of a civilian, they refused ...obey his behest. His ...the that at least fifteen persons pounded ...This physician stated that he was not badly ...The parties charged are named John Mur...Thomas Burke, J. B. Leitch, Michael Ryan, ...Burke, Jacob Moore, William Quinlan ...Edward Murphy. The case is on trial. One ...parties accused of this riot, George Wilder, ...appear, for which his bondsman will be ...upon to account.

MEDICAL.

...encement Exercises at the Bennett Medical College.

...commencement exercises of the eighth ...of the Bennett (Eclectic) Medical College ...held at the college, No. 451 South Clark ...yesterday afternoon. There were many ...present, friends of the graduates and of ...faculty, who came to congratulate the newly-...doctors, and wish them success. The grad...were W. W. Frazer, of Canada; J. D. Rey...of Iowa; C. P. Reid, T. D. Mercer, C. W. ...er, L. C. Gibbs, W. K. Pembroke, and Levi ...of Illinois; E. Lachner, of Wisconsin; McKiveen, of Iowa.

...President of the college, Dr. A. L. Clark, ...sed the class, giving them some good ad...and urging them to study hard and make ...aim to acquire eminence in their profes...He then conferred the degrees.

...essor J. R. Duncan congratulated the grad...upon their success in pursuing the course ...dy provided by the Faculty, telling them ...must practice self-denial and endeavor to ...in their calling. If they had studied medi...with a view of lining their pockets with ...lucre," they would be mistaken. They ...be ready at all times to help the sick, be ...and obliging, and success would be their re...

...J. D. Reynolds responded on behalf of the ...He thanked the Faculty for their kindness, ...for the pains taken to impart information ...the subjects they had studied. The class ...not forget the advice given to them, and ...ever keep eclecticism in view, and labor ...for its success.

...benediction ended the exercises.

Butter Frauds.

...he Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

...: Will you allow me a brief space in your ...ns for a few remarks on the "Butter ...nd," which was ventilated in your last Satur...'s issue, by a correspondent signing himself ...tizen"?

...am a grocer, and, for years past, have pur...sed butter of the leading butter-houses in ...city to my satisfaction; but I regret to say ...since the fire, I have repeatedly had this ...tly doctored rubbish pushed upon me for ...h country butter. Now, whenever I have ...ght this stuff, it has always tasted like fresh ...er; but, after it has stood a short time in ...store, the fresh flavor has changed to an un...table and disagreeable taste, and, in numer...cases, I have had it returned upon my ...ds, this materially injuring my trade. In one ...ance, I took a package of this butter back to ...firm I bought it of, and, although it was only ...e days after I had made the purchase, they ...the unblushing impudence to tell me that ...would not change it, but, if I chose to leave ...they would sell it on my account for what it ...ld bring. Now, sir, I paid 25 cents a pound ...this butter, and the very firm I bought it of ...d it for me at 14 cents a pound.

...ay the least, it is a downright dishonest ...ctice, besides selling food that is unfit for use; ...if the sooner such firms, having the name of ...utable, discontinue such reprehensible ma...uvres, the better for their name and fame.

...Yours, &c., A CHICAGO GROCER.

...CHICAGO, May 20.

...lth of the City—What Can Be Done About It?

...the Editors of The Chicago Tribune:

...: As you are interested in whatever relates ...the physical condition of the people, allow an ...server to refer again to the great necessity of ...aking special and immediate efforts towards ...cleansing of our streets, alleys, gutters, &c. ...ave just returned from my regular Sunday ...at a Mission School. Along my way, for ...ks, and in a neighborhood thickly ...lated (of course) with children, that wretched, ...ening, cholera-producing, green, thick, slimy ...er stood, perfectly stagnant, in long trenches ...the walks and streets. "...surely," thought I, as I held my nostrils, "it ...cannot endure this stench while walking ...h, how, in the name of mercy, can these ...reds of innocent children live through it all summer, when the hot rays of the sun shall cause the poisonous vapors to rise heavenward in condemnation of negligence somewhere?"

Is it any wonder that, added to all the other sources of disease in a great city,—some of which are apparently necessary,—this unnecessary curse of foul and filthy drainage from houses, stables, etc., there should be apprehended among us fearful and epidemic diseases?

Isn't it a sad reflection that this condition of things should prevail just where the children are most numerous? And is it not, also, a pity that, relatively, such neighborhoods in a large city should have worse drainage than most country villages?

"Well, what will you do about it?" Don't know, sir. But this I will promise, if the proper authorities lack either means or power, I will be one of a hundred men to take a shovel and go forth into these highways and by-ways, and open sluices to let off some of this reeking filth,—and this for the sake of the children, who are obliged to stay in such localities.

I refer just now to such streets as Morgan and Carpenter, between Lake and Indiana streets.

E. N. A.

CHICAGO, May 19.

The Universal Clothes Wringer.

It gives us pleasure to call special attention to the "Universal Clothes Wringer." We have had it fairly tested, and are therefore able to speak of it with confidence, as an article of real and substantial merit, which only needs to be known to become what its name imports, "Universal" in its use, and in the approval with which it shall be received.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Co.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., Gen'l Sup't. Office, Chicago, April 4, 1871. T. M. Avery, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co.—Dear Sir: Having carried one of your Elgin Watches "B. W. Raymond" pattern, several months, and submitted it to various tests, I take pleasure in saying that it is a first-rate time-keeper, running with less variations than any watch I ever owned. Very truly,

P. A. HALL, Ass't Gen'l Sup't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

16 BISHOP COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one pleasant room, suitable for man and wife.

16 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS IN suites; also front parlors, furnished or unfurnished. Good board.

49 HUBBARD COURT—BETWEEN STATE-st and Wabash-av. Room, and Board for gentlemen. Also, accommodation for day boarders.

57 WASHINGTON-AV. — UNFURNISHED suites and furnished single rooms, with first-class board.

69 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—SUITE OF UNfurnished rooms for lady and gentleman; also two single rooms, furnished, with board; marble-front, two blocks east of Union Park.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST. WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of Sherman House—Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—MECHANics' Home. Yankee house. Newly furnished, clean rooms and beds; best of board for $5 per week, $1 per day, or 30 cents per meal.

235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with first class board.

245 WEST POLK-ST.—WANTED—TWELVE young men to board and lodge. Also, a few day boarders, at reasonable prices.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, nicely furnished, desirable for two persons, with board.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED rooms to rent with board.

291 CARROLL-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or three single gentlemen can have board, pleasant rooms, and the comforts of a home.

344 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERdeen-st.—Pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished, with board. Family private, location, table, &c., first-class for gent and wife, or two gents. References exchanged.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT PARlor, nicely furnished, with first class board, for gentleman and wife; also a few day boarders accommodated.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front and back parlors with board; gas, bath, hot and cold water. Terms reasonable.

401 WEST MADISON-ST.—A VERY PLEASant front room, well-furnished, and first-class board for two gentlemen.

469 FULTON-ST.—4 ROOMS TO RENT WITH first-class board, where the comforts of home can be had. Charges moderate.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR TWENty-ninth—Pleasant rooms, single and double, with first-rate board; hot water, bath-room, etc. Very low prices.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE WELL-FURnished rooms with board, for two; also May 27, large and desirable front room, for two.

518 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms with board. Also a few day boarders wanted.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Single gentlemen can find good board and home comforts with a private family.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Day boarders accommodated. Also, barn room for a few horses.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE SUITE OF rooms, with board, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNished rooms with board for gentlemen and wives; also rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References required.

752 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE NICE FRONT room for gentleman and wife, with or without board, private family; and one room without board for gentlemen.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished bedrooms to rent, with board, single or en suite. House with modern improvements.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE LARGE AND single room with board. Prices reasonable.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS with board, handsomely furnished; all modern improvements; also one large front room, furnished or unfurnished, near Union Park; private family. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

A COUPLE CAN FIND A PLEASANT HOME on Wabash-av. Address H, Tribune Branch office.

AT GLENCOE—BOARD WITH FURNISHED room in a private family, for a gentleman, with good references. Apply at 135 Milwaukee-av.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, WITH BOARD, on Wabash-av.; terms reasonable. Address G, Tribune Branch office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Two gentlemen can find well-furnished front suite with board, for $16 per week. Address D W, 519 State-st.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—$2.50 per day; day board $5 per week. A few permanent boarders can also be accommodated.

PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1200, CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st., pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged. Call Monday.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST.—HAVing finished and furnished some new rooms, I am prepared to accommodate a few more with first-class board at reasonable rates; a pleasant suite of front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or four single gentlemen.

WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-second-st., furnished rooms with first class board. Address G, 35, Branch Tribune Office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, IN exchange for a No. 1 Rosewood piano. Address ALONZO SPRAGUE, 608 Michigan-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY at Geneva Lake, Wis., for two ladies. Address, giving terms, &c., SUMNER WARREN, Tribune office, Chicago.

BOARD—DAY BOARD BY LADY AND DAUGHter, within few minutes' walk of Thompson's Block. Mrs. S. H. DEXTER, 83 South Sangamon-st.

MACHINERY.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 33 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE 35-HORSE ENGINE, LOW cylinder reverse motion; also, one 25, one 6 with boiler. PIEMY GROT, 259 Third-av.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 5 TO 200 horse power, new and second-hand; also a few portable engines. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND—WE WILL HAVE IN A FEW days a large number of wood working machines; also, a few iron tools. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

ECCENTRIC AND HYDRAULIC WASHING machinery for hotels, laundries, etc., etc.; Dean's patent; direct acting steam pumps, Meneely & Kimberley's celebrated Troy bells. HITCHCOCK & WALKER, Agents, 128 Michigan-st.

ENGINE-LATHES, PLANES, DRILLS, BOLT-cutters, surfacers, flooring-machines, sash and door machinery, and supplies in stock, ready for delivery. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS tile and brick machine at half cost. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL DOUBLE-CYLINder reversing engine for elevator, in perfect order. Apply to C. P. HOFFMANN, 27 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND-hand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x20, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x15, upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.
One new 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A BRAN NEW $95 WHEELER & WILSON SEWing machine for $50, at 233 West Madison-st., 3d floor.

J. H. LEROW & CO., ... TWENTY-SECOND-ST., supply the celebrated ... Noiseless Link-Motion Shuttle Machine ... with all the extra attachments at the regular ...

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st, and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 8 o'clock p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $300—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms, to enable to show them, over 150 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STORRS, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 6 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 377 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st., 74x100 feet, southwest corner Jefferson and Jackson-sts. Cheap, one-half cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. Also five lots in Sheffield's Addition and some property on Boulevard, near Brighton, to close the interest of a non-resident.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X100, 80 FEET WEST OF Otis Block, on south side of Madison st. $43,000, one-quarter cash. GEO. W. HOMAN, Jr., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 62x125, West Polk, east of Halsted-st. 100x163, northeast corner Jefferson and DeKoven. Inquire at 27 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 226 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick house on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., $23,000.
24x140 on Michigan-av., near Randolph-st., $34,000.
2 story and basement house on Indiana-av., $10,000.
28x180, northeast corner of Monroe and Franklin-sts., $40,000.
House and lot on Wabash-av., near Hubbard court, $21,000.
Lots on Lincoln-av., 25x160, at $80 per foot.
1-story brick house No. 75 Twelfth-st., $14,000.
House on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third st., with lease, $8,000.
Two large water lots on the South Branch.

FOR SALE—A 9-ROOM HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-av., No. 1651. Price $1,000.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES FRONTING FIFTY-fifth-st. boulevard, State-st., and Wabash-av. will be sold on easy terms. 20 acres, within city limits, on very easy terms, will subdivide to pay large profits. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE residences, and lots in the South and West Divisions. Also a number of desirable building lots in North Division. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE 8 rooms, with 75 feet of ground, corner of Arnold and Thirtieth-sts., good barn and sheds; price $2,500 ½ cash. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-AV., NEAR DREXEL boulevard, a two-story frame dwelling, 9 rooms, in good order, lot 25x200. Prices and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AVENUE AND FIFTY-first-st. One hundred and eighty-nine feet, at $60 per foot; WM. GARNETT, 329 Wabash-av., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTHWEST corner Twenty-sixth-st. 50x175 at $300 per foot. WM. GARNETT, 329 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VERY DESIRable residence, No. 927 Michigan-av, with lot 50x180 feet to 18 feet alley. Good barn, with gas, water, etc. House has all modern improvements, and in thorough repair. This property is offered very low, and on easy terms. Apply to-morrow on premises, or W. H. HOYT & SON, 98 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME, 11 ROOMS, modern improvements, east front, very desirable, on very easy terms. Inquire of owner on the premises, 48 North May-st. A. E. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—25x100 ON WEST TAYLOR-ST., near Halsted, with buildings or without. Cheaper than suburban property. Call on JOHN GUNGAD HAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NO. 1 COTTAGE HOUSE, known as No. 195 West Erie-st., with brick basement, containing 11 rooms besides clothes press and pantry, with all modern improvements; good barn and woodshed. Inquire on the premises, or address C. OLSON, No. 195 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS AT ROCK ISLAND Car Shops, $800 each, $100 cash, balance on time. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN on the South West and North sides. Sixteen lots in Englewood to trade for a farm in Illinois or Missouri; also a number of cottages. Cheap and easy terms. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 6.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY HOUSE, BASEMENT finished, with lot, 50x119 to 16 feet to alley, 172 South Peoria-st. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, southeast corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years—A very desirable lot on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st. Lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENty-ninth-st., two-story frame house, stone foundations, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Lot 32x162 to alley. $18,000; one half cash. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—No. 144 ABERDEEN-ST., CORNER Tyler; store with dwelling above. Also, stock of groceries now in store. A bargain if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—1-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME residence, with lot 30x100, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., at a bargain; immediate possession given. Inquire in Room 6, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL OR PART, CORNER Fifty-third and Wood-sts., at low prices, for early sale. The owner must raise some money. J. NICHOLS & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—42 LOTS SOUTH OF BRIGHTON, and inside Boulevard, at a bargain, as I am needing money. Address N 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WEST ADAMS-ST., just west of fire limits. Only $1,000 each. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle and 294 West Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 129 LEAVITT-st., thoroughly finished, 9 rooms, bath, closets, etc.; possession immediately. Apply at 154 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WABASH-AV., $125 PER foot.
Lot on Prairie-av., $73 per foot.
Lot on Michigan-av., $85 per foot. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—14 LOTS on Second and Erie sts., between Kedzie and Noble-sts. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner of State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENty-fourth-st., first-class house, containing all modern improvements, with lot 75x166. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, WELL BUILT, lot, fence, on Twenty-eighth-st., only $2,000.
Cottage on Williams, near Aberdeen, in good order, with lot, $1,800.
Fulton, near Lincoln, first-class house, 10 rooms, all conveniences, $5,500.
Lots on Wentworth, corner Egan-av., $650.
Lots on Butler, corner Egan-av., $550.
CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., NEAR DOUGLAS-place, a very choice lot in a very choice locality; will be sold at a very low figure. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES.
41 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
200 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
500 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
100 ft on Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
100 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
40 ft on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
50 ft on Drexel Boulevard, near Forty-sixth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE fire—Marble front house, and lot, $7,250; also several two-story and basement brick houses, and lots, $5,000 and $6,500 each; $500 down, balance on long time; houses are finished in first-class style; have 11 rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, furnaces, speaking tubes, sewerage, &c.; also located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and quite valuable only 10 minutes walk from ... J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, WEST Lake-st. Business corner on Halsted-st. Lots on West Van Buren-st. Business lots on West Twelfth-st. Two houses and lots on Leavitt-st. Five houses and lots on Indiana-st. Thirty on Hubert-st. Price from $1,300 to $10,000. If you want a bargain in a house and lot, give us a call. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WILCOX AND TWO on Adams-st. Time to suit; $1,000 each if sold immediately. CAMPBELL BROS., 107 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RUSH-ST., CORNER OF MICHIgan-st., 120x100 feet; splendid location for warehouse or manufactory. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-second-st., 50x123; only vacant lot on the square; will be sold cheap, all or half if taken at once. This is a decided bargain for a very desirable piece of property. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—40x125 ON LAKE-AV., NEAR FORty-second-st.
72x125 on State-st., near Thirty-sixth-st.
25x130 on Prairie-av., near Twenty-eighth st.
75x160 on State-st., near Forty-second-st.
75x125 on Evans-av., near Forty-second-st.
48x128 on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.
40x160 on Kimbark-av., near Fifty-sixth-st.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
80x125, with 2-story frame house, at Maplewood. Price $2,850.
WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, AT a great bargain; 4 lots 50 feet front by full depth to 20-foot alley, and 4 on Wabash, west front, near the Cook County Normal School, Englewood. All fenced, and two rows of trees around the whole block. Only $800 per lot; one third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent; will sell one or all. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison, near State st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF CITY, outside of fire limits; also in Englewood and Lonsdale. Two improved farms for sale or exchange; one in Wisconsin, the other in Iowa. H. J. ARNOLD, 124 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME COTTAGE OF 8 rooms, including bath room, 8 closets, 2 pantries, hot and cold water; lot 50x130; will exchange for desirable North Side property. Address, or call on the premises, 151 Rumsey-st.

FOR SALE—321 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Fifty-first-st; 20 acres on State-st., south of Englewood. S. E. GROSS, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NEAR Douglas place (extending to lake shore) for $45 per foot less than has been sold for in same block, if sold soon. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.; office hours, afternoon 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—$7,500, 1.5 DOWN, WILL BUY A first rate new brick house and lot; all modern improvements; east front, near Thirty-second-st.; title perfect, and a real bargain; must be sold. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.—West Washington-st.; Elegant marble front house, No. 375, near Union Park, $20,000. Wabash-av.: 50x180 feet, east front, near Twenty sixth-st., $250 per foot; ¼ cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 50X182 FEET, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., east front, $16,000, on very easy terms. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24X110, CORNER FORTIETH AND Burnside-sts., $1,050; 25x82, on Quincy, near Dearborn-st., 11 years time; 25x170 on Wabash-av., near Thirty fifth st., $3,000; a valuable business property on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second st. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON CLARK-ST. BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison-sts.; very cheap if taken at once.
Third-av., near Van Buren-st., 25 feet joining a party wall, at a bargain. J HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THESE BARGAINS.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., good 2-story frame, and lot 25x160, only $7,000. Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet, 2-story brick and lot, $8,500. Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 100x131, only $200 per foot; Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x160, at $115 per foot under the market. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS; $50 TO $150 CASH; balance $10 per month; South Side. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED BRICK house, and barn, north of Twenty-fifth-st. Also, large house north of Twelfth st. for boarding. Owners please call early. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS on West Side; rent not over $40. Address D 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 ROOMS ON first or second floor, for storing a few household goods for the summer; rent not to exceed $5 per month. Address or call at 382 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, furnished room without board on the West Side. Address V 16 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE of 6 or 8 rooms, for which a liberal price will be paid by a responsible tenant; location, Halsted-st. and Union Park, Lake and Van Buren-sts. Address B 76, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES.
Riverside—Beautiful place on bank of River. Large house; furnace, gas, hot and cold water. Lot 100x175, $12,000, on easy terms.
Fine lot in Third Division, Riverside; 100x325; vacant. Cheap, and on easy terms.
Hyde Park-av., near depot; 100x140; very good house and barn; lot nicely improved; $8,000.
Oak-st., near Hyde Park depot and lake; 200x100; very choice location and fine house; $14,000.
Oakland—Fine residence and lot 100x160, on Ellis-av., near horse and steam cars; $25,000.
Englewood—One acre and large residence, all modern improvements, good stable, lot nicely improved; $20,000.
Hyde Park-av., near depot, 66x125, with good two-story house, $5,500.
Madison-av., 54x150, with neat cottage, $3,000, Hyde Park.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ACRE PROPERTY in Brighton, near the Trotting Park; also 15 acres just south of Brighton; will sell cheap and on very easy terms. Apply to SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits only four miles from Court House; easy of access by 6 cars. Commutation fare 6¼ cents. Artesian well on the property flowing 350 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots are sold on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 WAbash-av.
Prairie-av., northwest corner of Fortieth-st., 110x 165 feet.
Prairie-av., north of Fortieth-st., 50x165 feet, with splendid improvements.
Prairie-av., north of Twenty-ninth st., 50x180 feet.
Indiana-av., southwest corner of Forty-eighth-st., 100x170 feet.
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-second-st., 50x165 feet.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 WAbash-av.
Douglas place, southwest corner of Prairie av., 80x 125 feet.
Forrest-av., north of Thirty-third-st., 50x125 feet.
South Park-av., north of Thirty-second-st., 50x125 feet.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY, 150x 150 feet, northeast corner of Fifty-first-st. and Madison av., opposite Madison-av. Park.
125x173 feet, southwest corner of Kimbark-av. and Fifty-second-st.
175 feet, southwest corner of Madison-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.
Beautiful lots near Kenwood Station, on Lake and Madison-avs.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NICE HOUSE and grounds at Maywood; house vacant; will give a bargain; title perfect. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE ACRE TRACTS fronting South Parks; also on and near Boulevards; also 3 acres corner West Lake-st. and Boulevard. Buyers will find it to their advantage to call for particulars upon JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.; office hours, afternoon, 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT BRIGHTON PARK, in 5-acre blocks, at $1,000 per acre; bargain. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ROGERS' PARK, ONLY EIGHT miles from Court House—We are offering for sale in this beautiful suburb, only twenty-five minutes' ride on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway, houses with large lots and choice building lots, at low figures and most favorable terms. The houses are well built and will be complete with fences, well, cistern, sidewalk from station, &c. To persons wishing to build, lots will be sold without cash payment down, and special inducements given. Ample railway accommodations. Full particulars on application at our office. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Union Central Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., and Scott's Building, Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 304 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—140 ACRES, LITTLE EAST OF LAKE Calumet, near South Chicago. WM. GARNETT, 329 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—A CHOICE variety of residence and acre property on easy terms. F. M. FOX, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $4,000; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised price. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park, for $350 cash, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also three choice residence lots on Thirty-fifth-st. for $600 each. A. W. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BARGAINS IN ACRE property, southwest of city, small payment down and long time; close to adjoining railroad; call early, as they will be offered only for a few days. EUGENE CALDWELL, Room 50, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—IN ... ADDITION, NEAR Brighton House, two acres at a very low figure. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—$10 CASH—LOTS ON THE CHICAGO & Rock Island Railroad, just south of Englewood, convenient to depot at $125 each; only $10 cash and $10 per month without interest; high, dry ground; four dummy trains each way daily; you can arrive in the city before 7 a. m. and return at 6 p. m. FRANCIS M. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A RARE chance—I offer for sale my residence in Watseka, the county seat of Iroquois County, Ill. The house is 2 stories, stone front, nearly new, rock-base foundation, cellar, well, cistern, kitchen, and wash-house attached, barn, &c. Size of residence, 32x34 feet; 9 rooms, 2 closets and 2 halls. Can be divided into two more rooms if desired. The property is situated on a corner lot near the junction of the T., P. & W. and C., D. & V. R. R., a desirable location for a hotel. The lot is surrounded by double rows of shade trees, and the garden is well supplied with small fruits, pears, grapes, &c. I will sell the property for $2,500, $500 down, and balance notes, one and two years, with 10 per cent interest, well secured. Or will exchange it for a farm and hardware store located in a thriving town, and will give the difference in the exchange of property. WILLIAM BOLM.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ACRE PROPERTY on the line of the C. & Ind. C. R. R., just below the smelting works; lots are selling in the vicinity for $250 and $300 each; will sell 20 acres cheap, for a few days only. Apply to SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN 7 MILES OF ROCKFORD, Ill., 24 acres of land, with good house, and wagon shop doing a good business; is adjoining a church, store, blacksmith shop, &c. Address WILLIAM ROSHAN, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—500 ACRE MILK FARM NEAR CHIcago. Extensive improvements; $60 per acre. 1,000 acres, railroad crossing in the centre. Good suburban town location near Chicago. $30 per acre. J. G. EARLE, 28 South Canal-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE MOST NOTED AND desirable fruit farms in Southern Illinois, near Cobden Station, Illinois Central Railroad. From present indications the crops this season will pay at least one-third of the price asked. Will be sold low on easy terms, or will trade for city property. For particulars, inquire of Y. RANDALL, Fruit Commission Merchant, 261 Michigan-av., lake front.

FOR SALE—402 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS.—A GREAT partition sale of the Dunnica estate, 80 acres, subdivided into 402 valuable building lots, lying in the city of St. Louis. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on the 29th and 30th of May instant. Lithographic plats and any information can be had at the office of WM. J. O'NAHAN, Esq., 58 Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD prairie farm, all under cultivation, 80 miles from Chicago; first-class land and good neighborhood. J. N. NICHOLS & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES, NEAR Thornton, Cook Co. Also, 160 acres in Hancock Co., Iowa. JNO. G. NICHOLS, 63 East Indiana-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT ON West Side, south of Randolph, west of Aberdeen, and north of Tyler-sts., worth about $4,000. Inquire at Box Office, Globe Theatre.

WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of their property would do well to call at my office. I have a number of customers who wish to buy. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 153 West Madison-st., will buy 5 to 10 acres of property near the South Side parks, and will pay the cash if it can be had at a great bargain. Parties having property of that kind, subdivided or not, that wants to place it in market, call and see us.

WANTED—ABOUT 60 ACRES OF GOOD LAND on some river within 100 miles of St. Louis. Must be in healthy locality, close to railroad station; in Illinois preferred. Address, with full description and price, CASH, Democrat office, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT FOR CASH on Fulton-st., east of Western-av. and west of Robey-st., south front; must be a bargain. Address N 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A COTTAGE FOR $1,500 to $2,000 in or near the city; will pay part cash, a first class piano, and balance in monthly payments. Address or see FIELD, 73 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM. WILL EXchange improved village property in Cook County and lots near Chicago city limits. B. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A REAL ESTATE FIRM, ACRE property to subdivide and sell on joint account with owner, or would buy and pay cash for a bargain. Address P. O. Box 193, Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CHILD—A 11 YEAR GIRL—HENORA Shanessy has been missing for the past two years, and the undersigned would be glad to know her whereabouts. She is about 4 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, brown eyes, brown hair, and small nose. Address to her brother, JAMES SHANESSY, Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.

LOST—$20 REWARD—A CURLY DOG, WITH Court House bell on his collar. Return to J. C. HOWARD, Briggs House.

LOST—$5 REWARD—BLACK AND TAN DOG, on the 19th inst., on Milwaukee-av.; answers name Russell; white stripe on breast. Any one leaving him at 205 North Green-st., will receive the thanks of P. B. Smith.

LOST—A MOSS AGATE SLEEVE-BUTTON, set in gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 51 West Lake-st., up stairs, or at 165 Centre-av. E. W. GILLETT.

LOST—A LADY'S FRENCH KID BOOT ON State or Randolph-sts. Leave it at this office or at drug store corner Harrison and State-sts.

LOST—GOLD EAR RING ON GREEN-ST. SUITable reward for its return to 165 South Green-st.

FOUND—A LARGE NEW FOUNDLAND DOG. Owner can have same by calling at cor. Stone and Cass-sts.

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK COR. VAN BUREN and Wood-sts. Call at 191 Wood-st. before 9 a. m. and after 6 p. m.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A GOAT, WITH brown head and neck and white body. Any one returning her to 99 South Peoria-st. will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked.

STRAYED—FROM THE BRICKYARD OF Smith & Coats, corner Ullman and Columbia-sts., a dark bay horse blind in one eye, very heavy in stomach; had on a rope halter; last seen on Archer-av. in vicinity of river. A liberal reward will be paid on return of said horse to owner, at yard.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PROPOSITION TO REDUCE RENTS—THE EMpire Parlor Bedstead Company now offer a feasible and effective plan to reduce rents by the introduction of the Empire Combination Parlor Bedstead —an elegant piece of furniture, which occupies only one-third the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Saves room, saves rent, and enables you to live genteelly in one or two rooms. Sold on monthly payments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 352 Madison-st. and 373 Wabash-av.

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, CHEAP—FIVE single beds, hair mattresses, and bolsters first quality; five do. feather-beds, blankets, linen, etc.; one office desk and sundries. 31 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNITURE AND carpets, in exchange for board or cash. Call or address No. 15 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1295 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be rented to a responsible party at $75 per month; or may be purchased on very easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—IN WAUKEGAN—A HOUSE OF 9 rooms, and barn, within three blocks of depot, for $300 per year. Waukegan is the most beautiful city on Lake Michigan, is about one hour's ride from Chicago, on the Milwaukee Railroad. H. B. PAYNE, Attorney at Law, 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING WITH grounds; rent, $125 per month. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 33 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—A FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEment and brick house, with all modern improvements and nicely furnished, at 121 Twenty-first-st. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT FURNISHED house, No. 53 Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 14 rooms. Inquire of JOHN H. ROSS, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, water, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-story and basement brick for first class boarding or residence. Par ties required to board owner and wife, and loan $400 on interest one year. A rare chance, long lease, excellent location, near cars, South Side. Address A 21, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, AND Mansard story, stone front dwelling, 1238 Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., nearly new and very desirable. J. F. BONFIELD, 40 LaSalle.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, ready for housekeeping, 2 story and basement house, with good stable, on Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st.; rent reasonable. Address K 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, 74 Hill-st., near corner North Wells; possession given June 5.

TO RENT—I HAVE 3 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or 2 years at from $20 to $40 per month, or will sell for monthly payments, or for cash down. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO-story and basement brick house, and brick barn, 15 Honore-st., 2 blocks west of Union Park.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE 727 Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., containing 13 rooms, nicely arranged, with every convenience, partly furnished if desired. Will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Also, a furnished cottage at Oak Park, near station, with nice grounds, shade trees, &c. Apply to SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, office 11 Boone Block, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—512 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., TO good tenant. Inquire at 85 Sigel-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV.—BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms modern improvements. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal st., Room 8.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, LARGE, LIGHT, AND convenient, 28 Milwaukee-av. Will rent for a low figure. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 148 WEST MONROE-ST., with about $1,200 worth of furniture for sale; owner will board with those that rent if wanted; also furnished cottage on Twenty-fifth-st. E. C. COLE & CO., 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—PLEASANT RESIdence of 7 rooms, near depot, provided $500 worth of furniture is bought. Address H 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, HALF OF A brick house with barn, $30.00 per month. Apply J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 13.

TO RENT—LOW, NICE 2-STORY, 9-ROOM dwelling, on Twenty-eighth st., near Wabash-av.; gas, water, and barn. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—RESIDENCE AND 7 acres, 6 miles out; only $8, to good tenant. WOLFE & INGHAM, 81 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NICE NEW HOUSE at Maywood, 10 miles west of Chicago; rent $45 per month. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, TO a family of adults, a well furnished house of nine rooms, with or without barn, at 1118 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NORTH TWENTY-fourth-st., desirable 2 story and basement, brick, good barn. Carpets nearly new, for sale cheap. Fine chance in elegantly furnished private hotel. Indiana-av., finely furnished, brick, only $2,100. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR MONTHS, a first class tenant, a house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH vaults, marble-top wash-basins, etc., just completed. Apply on premises, to GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 20 Congress-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 227 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS AND OFfices in the new building northwest corner of Water and LaSalle sts. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, A LARGE BASEment, and several rooms and lofts, in the building Nos. 683 and 685 State-st. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—AT LOW RATES, A LARGE PORtion of the elegant fire proof building 475 Wabash-av. Apply on premises at Room No. 16. HOWE & RUSSELL.

TO RENT—STORE 32 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE spacious house 334 Wabash-av. BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT—THE FINE AND SPACIOUS HOUSE 334 Wabash-av. suitable for offices or boarding-house. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT—THE LARGEST AND BEST BANK office in the city, being built expressly for banking purposes, having two vaults, private office etc. Also two large Bankers' offices. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 38 NORTH SANGAMON-st., corner of Fulton, 22x50, suitable for drug store, or any light business; 7 rooms overhead. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR FOR BUSIness purposes. At 225 Michigan-av., near Harmon-court.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block, suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 22x70, light and airy; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE, CENTRALLY located offices on Clark and Madison-sts., near Chamber of Commerce. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—EXTRA WIDTH STORE, 200 WEST Madison-st., in Marble Block, next to Simpson, Norwell & Co.'s new dry goods store. Apply in the store.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, and second floors, just finished, in new marble front building 248 and 250 State-st., near Van Buren; first-class location. G. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NOS. 47 AND 49 South Jefferson, with steam power if required. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 71 SOUTH CANAL-ST. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AT 83 SOUTH CANAL-st. Apply to F. G. WELCH, Room 2, 85 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE OFfices or sleeping rooms in building 379 Wabash-av. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 19x48, GOOD FOR BUSIness. Apply to GEO. LE CLYDESDALE, 104 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FINE SUITE OF offices, 109 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. CULVER & HOVEY.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES ON HARRISON-st., near Post-Office. Apply at 18 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, WITH DEsirable business, will rent the 4-story brick building 12 State-st., between Lake and South Water-sts., for $3,500, till May 1, 1873. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 101 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., suitable for any kind of business. Inquire at 617 South State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 101 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., suitable for any first-class business. Inquire at 617 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENT, LOFTS AND offices in new store, front Building, 330 to 334 State-st., near present Post-office. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING 265 WABASH-AV. or will sell very low for cash. It is only two doors from the Post office, and is the very best location on the South Side. The store is all fitted and ready for business. Inquire on the premises from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 43 SOUTH WATER-ST., 4-story and basement brick building, 26x140 feet, with front and rear stairs, two hoist-ways, etc.; suitable for any wholesale business. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS COMMUNIcating, can be taken separate or together, in the pleasantest part of the city, suitable for a married couple as parlor and bed-room, and will be furnished nicely, or for three gentlemen as bed-rooms; all modern improvements. Apply at 327 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WELL furnished, at 37 North May-st.; terms moderate.

TO RENT—156 WEST HARRISON-ST., 3 ROOMS $20, 4 rooms $15, 2 rooms $12.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, for man and wife or two gentlemen, at 177 Twenty-first-st. Nevada Hotel.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bed room in a private family, with or without board; no children. 153 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR OFFICES and large garret, cheap. Inquire at 330 Wabash-av, in cigar store.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, without board, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, at 1162 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIvate family. 547 Fulton-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at 950 State-st., near Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen, and some suitable for housekeeping, to responsible party. Call at 145 South Halsted st, up stairs.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED lodging rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only, at 349 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON Madison-st., near Union Park. A small amount of furniture for sale. Address Z 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR UNFURNISHed, and an up stairs front room with alcove, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 19 Twenty-eighth st.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLORS AND upper rooms, furnished, for gentlemen, board close, near Union Park. 16 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNished; also suite of front rooms for offices, 529 State-st., corner of Harmon Court.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, very quiet and retired, and at reasonable price, near corner Aberdeen and Madison-sts. Address W 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor, with alcove, suitable for two or four gentlemen. House new and first-class; family small and private; location, the best in the city. 339 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—371 MICHIGAN-AV. NICELY FURnished front room, without board. Also stable, 4 stalls.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL nicely furnished room, at 18 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day or month, at Westminster European Hotel, 373 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—10,000 RED PRESSED BRICK, very best quality. Immediate delivery. WM. H. SHARP & CO., 599 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE bookkeeper, who understands ... Address K 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER TO TAKE charge of a set of books in a pleasant business wholesale and retail. Address T 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN AND ONE bookkeeper. 10 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AS GROCERY clerks at 365 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS. Must be good at figures, and make himself useful, in a manufacturing shop. References required. Call at HOBSON & CO.'S, 163 West Madison-st. $7 per week.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN BOOKKEEPER. Apply at 120 East Washington-st., with reference.

Trades.

WANTED—TO JOURNEYMEN TALLOWmelters—A steady man, one up to his work, having a good connection with the butchers; a Dutchman preferred. Address K 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD CARriage painter, to whom we will pay good wages, and give steady employment. Address DEREMER & SQUIRE, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—2 HARNESS MAKERS AT 169 South Clinton-st. IRA H. TUBBS.

WANTED—CARVER, FIRST-CLASS; ONE used to making patterns preferred. Apply to H. M. SHERWOOD, 103 and 105 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A STICKER in black walnut picture frame mouldings. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A TURNING lathe and scroll saw; one that has had experience in making brackets preferred. Also two good frame-makers wanted, immediately, at North Star Planing Mill, 271 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—TRIMMERS AND BURNISHERS to work on machine-sewed shoes, at 264 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A SCROLL-SAWing and shaping machine; also a turner. Apply at northeast corner Polk and Canal-sts.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS and one first-class carriage painter, at the Enterprise Carriage Works, 769 West Madison-st. No help-... except first-class finishers need apply.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS; sure pay. Apply after 8 a. m. at office, Original Irving Park Land Co., 167 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS, $2.50 per day. D. S. BACON, cor. State and Twenty-first-sts.

WANTED—10 CARRIAGE PAINTERS, A GOOD striper and letterer, can find a good steady job at E. NIPNECKER, 189 West Harrison-st. Rubbers and painters of all kinds wanted.

WANTED—10 CABINET MAKERS, ONE MAN to run shaping machine, 1 scroll sawyer, at 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor Reuben.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, MUST BE A good No. 1 hand on bread, common and fine cakes; also attend to freezing ice cream. Must be a sober and steady hand and know his business; work at present is light; situation all summer and fall; no railroad fare paid; must also give reference to what he can do. Address soon to C. MILLER, Decatur, Ill.

WANTED—A MALE COOK FOR A RESTAUrant. Inquire at 75 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY THAT CAN USE tools, to work with carpenter. 521 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS, LABORERS, CARpenters, and painters at corner of Johnson-place and Thirty-eighth-st. Full wages will be paid.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER AT PEG WORK. None but a good workman need apply. 41 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Apply at Rooms 43 & 45 Arcade Building, Custom House. YORK & ROSS.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING MACHINE ADjuster and repairer; one who understands his business. Call at the HOWE MACHINE CO., 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE JOBBING MACHInist; permanent situation for the right man. Apply to French's Vault Light Company, 261 and 263 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT 44 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH HELPER AT 634 Fifth av., south of Polk-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER FOR STEADY work; good wages paid. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—COACHMAN; ONE NOT AFRAID to work, and with references. Address L 46, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SUBSCRIPTION AGENT TO SOlicit for the Aldine. Any person who can show a successful record and satisfactory assurances of pecuniary responsibility, can obtain the best contract ever offered in the subscription business. Exclusive territory and full commission on renewals giving the canvasser a future for work for. Address for three days JAMES SUTTON, Chicago, or JAMES SUTTON & CO., 23 Liberty-st., New York.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages; and free fare to good places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED TEA SALESmen to travel; no others need apply; state references. Address W, care of Carrier No. 9.

WANTED—LABORERS ON THE CHICAGO & Milwaukee Railroad, near the city; good wages; company work; no office charges. Apply at 109 North Desplaines-st., corner of Carroll.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ... at $2 per day; farm and saw mill hands, teamsters and stable men; highest wages paid. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. to C. V. SNEEL.

WANTED—LIVE MEN FOR ARTICLE JUST invented. Money in it for right kind of men. 271 State-st., Room 1.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS. FARE advanced to men; no office fees. Apply at No. 6 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN, ILLINOIS, Michigan and Wisconsin; 20 saw-mill and 10 farm hands; highest wages paid. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 OR 15 MEN FOR THE CITY. ... with small capital can have a steady paying business. A. BAY, 226 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARVER, ONE who can take charge of dining-room. Inquire at ANDERSON'S Dining-Room, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HANDS TO POLISH moulding, at 418 West Lake-st. A. C. BROWN & CO.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 362 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE CARRIAGE AND take care of horses. Apply at 330 Wabash-av., in basement.

WANTED—A BOY, LIVING IN THE VICINity of Centre-av. and Taylor st., to groom and drive a carriage horse. Wages small. 51 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN—ONE TO assist in cooking, the other to work in the kitchen. Apply at O'NEIL'S, 148 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL NO. 1 CITY CANVASSers. Call at basement 133 West Madison-st., from 3 to 5 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, to learn the drug business. Apply at 345 West Randolph-st., corner of May.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT, BOY TO DRIVE team. Apply at 296 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY EITHER A GENTLEman or lady with $2,000 ... security and reference given. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WASHER AND harness cleaner at livery stable 715 and 717 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER; A GERMAN preferred. Apply to-day from 9 to 12 o'clock, at Mackin's Building, State-st., third door south of Madison, upper floor.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON, for Menominee Escanaba Railroad, 500 laborers and 10 foremen, high wages, company work; also 10 sawmill hands; wages from $26 to $35 per month; advanced fare and fees. Apply to HENRY BJORTH, 73 West Kinzie and 95 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A REspectable, legitimate business; pays from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOYS TO SOLDER, AT THE CHIcago Manufacturing Company, 213 and 215 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHADE HANGER AND carpet layer. None but an experienced hand need apply. 64 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 BRICK YARD MEN, 10 TEAMS to draw brick. 107 West Randolph-st., Room 25.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 76 Canal, corner Madison, Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. P. G. TAYLOR, 475 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—$1,000 and upwards; mortgages bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent's Block, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago real estate, on 3 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON real estate and collaterals. J. MATTESON, 180 East Madison-st.

WANTED—ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST the Lorillard Insurance Company to the amount of $20,000. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$5,000 IN HAND, TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate security, by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 155 Monroe-st.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt edged paper, etc.; $9,000 to loan on good farms in Missouri; $1,000 on city property, for two years, for customers. TAYLOR & SMITH, No. 468 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

MRS. DEWOLF, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT and test medium. Mrs. Woody, electric and magnetic physician, 168 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED ASTrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago, endowed with the wonderful gift of unveiling hidden mysteries of the future; she astonishes all who visit her—correctly reading the past and present. The stars are to her an unsealed book of fate in which she can read the future. All in trouble call—satisfaction or no pay. Astrological consultation of past, present or future by letter, enclose exact age and $2. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, 19 South Green St.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ON SAMPLE, the new Bay State soap. Good inducement offered. Apply at 611 West Indiana-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY FOR EITHER sex, on small capital. Call and see what you can do. MERRILL & CO., 220 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS. PAY good. Work pleasant and respectable. Inquire at 255 West Madison-st., third floor.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR BEST AND QUICKest selling family articles offered. Profits large. Special inducements to lady or gentlemen canvassers. V. T. BULL, 312 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR ACRE PROPERTY—House of 5 rooms, 100x200 feet, at Riverside. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework in small family. 230 Warren-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO WORK IN a kitchen. Apply at O'NEIL'S, 148 West Madison st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. 125 Third-av. German or Norwegian preferred; good wages to a good girl.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A LARGE boarding house; $10 pay and good place. 1142 State st., near Twenty fourth-st. Come to-day if possible.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER, ESPECIALLY Scandinavian and German, girls can get situations without paying fees, if they call at Mrs. RODER'S place, 94 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at No. 48 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do work in a private family. Apply at 153 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—AT 261 MAIN-ST., A GIRL 16 YEARS old to do light housework; wages, $2 per week.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family at fair wages. 465 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 214 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 278 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO DO COOKING and general housework in a small family; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 27 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS AT 132 NORTH UNION-st., one to cook the other to wash and iron.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as laundress. Apply 723 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AT 34 SIXteenth-st.

WANTED—A PLEASANT WOMAN OR GIRL for family of two; must be a good cook; no washing. Apply to-day. 543 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no children and a comfortable place. Call at 32 Twenty sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK. Apply to-day at 992 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; MUST HAVE good references. Apply between 9 and 12 to-day, 873 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO kitchen work in a small private family. Call at 1023 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE kitchen. 72 Lake st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in small family. Apply at 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, WHERE another is kept, by an English lady, 114 Vincennes-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework at Evanston, Riverside, and city; best of wages. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1900 State-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL; GOOD WAGES. Apply at 281 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 79 SOUTH PAULINA st. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECond work in a small family. Apply at 294 West Washington st., Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE girl, for general housework, in a private family of four. Inquire at 452 Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge courts.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN, TO do general housework in a small family. To such a one I will give good wages and a permanent home. Call at 312½ West Madison-st., in hair store.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORESSES, 207 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER'S COMPETENT assistant; one who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, at 455 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS, HAVing their own machines. Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines preferred. Apply to FIELD, LEITER & CO., corner of Market and Madison-sts., before 10 a. m.

WANTED—50 GOOD DRESSMAKERS. NONE others need apply, before 10 a. m., at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S, corner of Market and Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING MACHINE operator on Weed machine. Apply at 621 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—FOUR GIRLS TO RUN SINGER sewing machines; also four finishers and two good men tailors to help in manufacturing boys' clothing. Apply at No. 571 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT dressmaker and trimmer. Apply at 113 Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. Will pay good round salary. Apply immediately to GAGE BROS. & CO., Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO KEEP house, do the cooking, washing, etc., for a family of young men on a farm. Apply at 806 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RESTAURANT ORDER COOK, wages $12 per week; also, dining room, pantry, laundry and kitchen girls, cooks, &c., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand. Wages from $3 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 124 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet-frame making; steady employment given. D. H. SHEPLIE & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE TO TAKE BABY TO own home. Apply at 287 Blue Island-av., in the store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN A CONFECtionery. Apply at 514 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH best of references, to travel with a family and take care of a delicate child, 3 years old. Inquire at Dr. R. N. FOSTER'S, 461 West Madison-st.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS IRONERS, AND 4 washers, at Hamilton's Laundry, 64 Meridian-st., in the rear of 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS WHO UNDERstand the hair business thoroughly and can help wait on customers in the store. Also, two apprentice girls, at 323 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE SHIRT IRONERS AND one washing girl to work in laundry at 277 West Randolph-st. B. SHEFFIELD.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GENTEEL young lady to take charge of the only daughter of an elderly gentleman while travelling in pursuit of his business; good salary. Address, with salary, age, etc., LOUIS LEGRAND, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE LAUNDRESS, at 764 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT AND SHOE business in a city of 40,000 inhabitants, for sale. Doing about $25,000 to $30,000 annually. Owner has several stores and cannot attend to them all. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison, Room 1.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A GOOD THING, A barn and five-year lease, with 50 boarders. For particulars call at 42 Harmon court.

A TENANT WANTED FOR AN EATING house and hotel, at a railroad crossing in Illinois. An acceptable person to the railroad company will find in this a bargain, and can purchase the furniture at an appraised valuation, and on easy terms, with good security. Is a regular dining station, first-class in every respect; all trains stop for meals. Reasons for selling, death of the proprietor. For further information inquire of C. K. HERRICK, County Clerk's office.

A PHOTOGRAPH AND TIN-TYPE GALLERY in Elgin, Ill., for sale for a mere song; the only gallery in town that makes tin-types. Address FENTON TINSLEY, Elgin, Ill.

A CIGAR-STAND AND SAMPLE-ROOM FOR sale at a bargain, with or without stock; cheap rent and now doing a good business; two-story house, newly furnished. Apply at 93 South Desplaines-st.

A RESTAURANT, WELL LOCATED, DOING good business, with half of building and basement, on lake front, for sale cheap. Inquire at cigar stand, 213 Michigan-av.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $300 TO $500, may learn of a chance to step into a legitimate established business, paying a good living; best references given and required. A. M. TRUESDELL, 125 West Madison-st. or basement 158 Twenty-second-st.

A SALOON FOR SALE—461 MILWAUKEE-AV. Inquire on premises. A 12-month's lease, 2-story building; $30 per month rent, with good barn.

AN ESTABLISHED BANKING BUSINESS, and a fine residence in a Southern Illinois town. Good reasons given for selling, and thorough investigation invited. Price $10,000. Address G 46, Tribune office, Chicago.

A RESTAURANT, SPLENDIDLY LOCATED, and doing a good business, for sale at a bargain. For particulars apply to FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, WELL-established in a good location, with moderate rent, for sale cheap. Inquire at 177 West Madison st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A FLOURISHing town of one thousand inhabitants, on the line of the M. & St. P. R. R., in northern Iowa. For particulars, address I. I. Clemmer, Cresco, Iowa, or Lord Smith & Co., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS CLEARING OVER $3,000 per month, for sale, part cash, balance on time, or would take an active partner. Thorough investigation solicited. Z 99, Tribune branch office.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE OR rent; splendid opportunity for the party that understands the business; first-class location. Rent cheap. Inquire at 474 State-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRUGS AND GROceries together with the store building and a good residence, in one of the best business towns in the State; terms easy; would exchange for good hard wood timber land in Ohio or Indiana. I also have a number of houses and lots in town, which I will sell or exchange for wild or improved lands. For full particulars inquire of or address JOHN M. CLARK, Odell, Livingston County, Ill.

I HAVE THE MACHINERY AND FIXTURES all complete and in working order for a fine-cut tobacco factory, with some stock on hand; a good trade established; more orders for goods than I can fill; I want more capital to buy stock with; business will bear investigation. Call at 317 State-st.

PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE AND PRACTICE for sale; a dwelling house, carriage factory, and hall. Apply to J. W. LEFFINGWELL, Harrison, Winnebago Co., Ill.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—I OFFER FOR sale my entire bedstead manufactory, with its good will; also my dwelling and real estate, all situated near the Michigan Central depot. Manufactory is in good running order, with good stock of material on hand, and ready sale for all that can be manufactured. All kinds of lumber easy of access. Failing health sole reason for selling. Terms easy. For further particulars, call on or address SADLER BUTLER, New Buffalo, Berrien County, Michigan.

TO RENT—CARRIAGE FACTORY ON STATE-st., with good run of business. Inquire on premises, 800 State-st. L. F. HATHAWAY.

$500. WOULD LIKE TO PUT THE ABOVE amount into something profitable and respectable. Address F 15, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE SAFE, 4 FEET BY 8, CONtaining two burglar-proof chests. ASAHEL GAGE, 224 West Monroe st., in basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BANK COUNter, with glass railing; all complete. Inquire at 27 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS' HARDWARE, NAILS, store shelving, bed and bedding, large mirror, and oil paintings, at reduced prices for 6 days only, to close out stock, at 51 Lake-st., third floor, Room 11. HAMMOND.

FOR SALE—VESSEL FOR SALE, OR EXchange for real estate. Capacity, 300 m lumber. Fit out good. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE—AN ORDER FOR a Babcock Fire Extinguisher, very low. Apply at 18 Harrison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—J. SMITH, OF NO 18 KINZIE-ST., call at 498 State-st., you will hear something to your advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREabouts of John Ables, who resided, previous to the fire, at No. 60, corner of Michigan and Clark-st., by his mother, Mrs. ABLES, No. 54 Bell-st., Dundee, Scotland.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, with a reliable wholesale house. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as shipping or receiving clerk in a wholesale house. Best of city references given. Address M 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper well conversant with the German language; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address B 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods or grocery store as salesman or traveling agent; have had experience in country trade for 12 years. Good city reference given. Address O W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HARDWARE clerk. Address H 41, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CIVIL ENGINEER or superintendent of R. R. work, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and won't be idle. Address V 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN CARpenter, by a man who thoroughly understands plans and timbering buildings. Address D A, 706 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD AND EXperienced engineer to run stationary engine. First class city references. No objections to the country. Address U 19, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man in a private family; understands his business and can come well recommended. Address G 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family as coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Best city reference given if required. Inquire at 466 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and can bring first class city references. Address Y 85, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN, TO take care of horses and do chores about the house. Please address for two days E 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman, Swede by birth; 21 years of age. Address M 21, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, American, as coachman and work about the house; a good driver, and well acquainted with the city. Good recommend from last place. Address P E, 113 Tabor st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman as travelling companion to a tourist of intellect and culture; wages not an object; best of references. Address for an interview, with real name, ... Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits; has had experience in the grain, seed and produce trade of this city; is well posted in shipping and can give good reference. Address L ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a store or office to do collecting. Best of city references. Address M 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD HONEST boy, 16 years of age, to learn some respectable business and make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address 114 Twenty-second st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DISPENsing druggist of many years' experience in Canada, in a retail drug store. Apply to LOUIS LACHAME, 38 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN THAT IS willing to do any kind of work where he can get steady employment; having no objection to act as night or day watchman or anything else. Strictly temperate; never tasted intoxicating liquor in his life. Can give 3 years' reference. D 74 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN would like a position as organist, where practice is more of an object than salary. Address, stating particulars, A T C, 750 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK and second girl. Apply at 811 Wabash-av., where recommendations will be given by their present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Please call at 118 South Meagher.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN work or general housework. Apply at 113 West Taylor st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a private family; one to do light work and sewing, understands dressmaking; the other to do second work and help generally along. Call for two days at 109 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl as waitress or chamber girl in a private American family. Best of reference. Inquire at 192 West Erie-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS family to do second work, or to take care of child and sew. Call at 363 West Kinzie-st., to day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as cook in first-class private family; will do... ing, but not washing; no boarding house; $5 expected. Address Z 56, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK IN PRIVATE family, or to do second work. Address 261 South-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl in private family for second work or as cook. Call at 394 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REfinement as housekeeper or companion; is a lady, good seamstress, and domesticated. Address Box 202, P. O. Evanston.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as cashier or copyist. Address Miss M H, Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY HIGHLY connected, meeting with reverses, will take charge of a family's home during absence, or will travel with same as companion, or any business not menial, in the city or country. None but respectable, first-class need apply. Address G 10, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE CARRIAGE AND buggy horses for sale cheap at 515 West Madison-st. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

CALL AT 515 WEST MADISON-ST. AND SEE some of the finest horses in the city. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP business buggy, with horse and harness, at 965 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO PHAETON PONIES (BLACK and bay), light double harness, and substantial top buggy. $175 takes all. M. C. BRADLEY, No. 49 and 47, Harmon court.

FOR SALE—FINEST LIGHT-SHIFTING TOP and open wagons; also one or two Democrats, and several second-hand carriages (but little run), at HATAWAY'S, 450 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A SMALL black pony. Perfectly gentle to children. Inquire at 278 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGON, warranted; also one square box open buggy. No. 24 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—SIX DRAFT HORSES AND FOUR single drivers, just from the country, at Walker's stable, northwest corner Indiana-av and Thirty-third st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM HARNESS, FARM harness, also, extra collars, lines, bridles and breeching, McClellan saddles, riding bridles, &c.; also, large lot of Government clothing, tents, blankets, and rubber blankets. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brick yards and railroads, with harness to match. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways. Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket-work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three-quarter ... and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 525 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

HORSE AND BUGGY WANTED IN PART payment for a choice lot 50x100 feet, in Irving Park. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal st., Room 4.

WANTED—A COMMON HORSE AT VERY light work for his keeping. Good references will be given. Address M 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 MULES, FOR CASH, AT WALKer's stable, northwest corner Indiana-av and Thirty-third st.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. CLYBOURN & SON, SAND CONTRACTORS—We have on hand 500 to 1,000 yards of lake sand all the time. And also several different grades of plastering, moulding sand. All orders promptly attended to. Office, 57 North Clark-st., Room 5, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 864 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business, NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P O Drawer 582.

LAWNS AND FOUNTAINS ADORNED cheaply with these beautiful fire relics. Apply at 194 Park-av., where the relics can be seen, or at 19 Randolph-st., in person or by letter. D. A. BARNES.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 531.

PATRONIZE THE HOME LAUNDRY CO., 794 West Lake-st. Terms reasonable.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR JOB BY a carpenter who employs good men and does his work at reasonable price. Apply at 679 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG; TAIL and ears cut; must be young, and cheap for cash. Inquire of J. F. MEAGHER, Room 20 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TRACK SCALE, weighing from 5 to 10 tons. Apply to Mr CANFIELD, 31 East Franklin st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FOR COUNTRY. Woman for housework; man to take care of garden. Mrs. BATES, 10 Peck-court.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CAPITAL, to go to Iowa on a patent used by every farmer. Call, or address R. M. FILLEY, No. 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE, FIRST-class hotel, must take active part, on account of sickness of present proprietor. Trade well-established, and one of the largest in the city. Address A 26, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—OR WOULD EMPLOY a man or business woman with $2,000 to $3,000 to loan on good security; a person of experience in hotel business preferred; references exchanged. Address, in full name, Q 53, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$150 WILL SECURE half interest in a indoor business that will pay from $100 to $300 a month. 371 State st., Room ...

PARTNER WANTED—$500 TO ... INVEST in a good legitimate business. ... days to O 44, Branch Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $1,000 CASH, AM desirous of joining some good business; rather with same amount in some paying ... Address ... Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS—WANTED BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, board in exchange for a No. 1 rosewood piano. Address ALONZO SPRAGUE, 608 Michigan-av.

THE COUNCIL.

The Board of Public Works Requested to Show Their Authority.

Dangerous Gates Ajar—The Fifth Avenue Track.

West Side Water Works—Gas Inspector—The Sprinkling Ordinance Reconsidered.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witteck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, and Woodman.

THE WIDOWS.

The Committee in the interest of the Relief movement, through their Chairman, J. M. Reynolds, requested the use of the Common Council Chamber for the meeting to be held Saturday evening.

On motion of Ald. Holden it was allowed.

THE FREE LIBRARY ROOM.

Ald. Sherwood offered the following:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned is informed that the Board of Public Works contemplates expending at least $15,000 on the water tank on Lasalle street, to fit it up for library purposes. Believing the said proposed expenditure to be unauthorized by the city charter or by any act of this Council, the undersigned asks the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby requested to report to this Council, at its next regular meeting, how much money they propose to expend on the water tank for library purposes, and their authority to make said expenditure, together with an estimate of the probable cost for said work; also that the said Board be requested to withhold action until acted upon by the Council.

Ald. Sherwood said it had not been understood that the appropriation was not for a permanent place. If a temporary one, the appropriation was too large.

Ald. Dixon said the room was about completed, and the resolution could accomplish nothing. If it did it would stop a necessary work. The books were coming and there was no place for them. A permanent place would cost $70,000.

It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY.

A. B. Meeker proposed to exchange a lot on the east side of Dearborn street, north of Lake, for the Titsworth lot, or to exchange it for 36 feet of the lot above named by paying a difference of $5,000.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented to allow open work signs to be suspended across streets; for a sidewalk on the west side of Oakley street from Fulton to Kinzie; for a water-pipe on Kinzie street, from Hoyne to Leavitt; for sewerage on Stewart avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; for a water-pipe on West Sixteenth street; for a sewer and gas main on Brown street; for a sewer on Shalto street, between Taylor and Polk; to change the name of Buddan street to Portland avenue; for a water pipe on Robey street, from Milwaukee avenue to Peterson street; for water-pipes on Rice and Iowa streets; for opening Fry street; for compensation for a cow poisoned by meat distributed by policemen.

A remonstrance was also presented against allowing the Atlantic & Pacific Road to come in on Cherry avenue and North Branch Water street, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

ORDERS TO THE BOARDS.

The Board of Public Works were instructed to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on the south side of Douglas place, east of Clark street; for a sidewalk on the south side of Douglas place, between Cottage Grove avenue and Lake Michigan; for water pipe on Asher street, between Goethe and Bank; for lamp-posts on Hubbard street, from Sangamon to Reuben; for a sidewalk on the west side of Hurlbut street, from North avenue to Sophia street; for lamp-posts on Sigel street, between Wells and Sedgwick; for a sidewalk on both sides of English street, from Canalport avenue to May street; for opening Twenty-seventh street, from Prairie avenue to Southport avenue; for opening an alley between Egan avenue, Thirty-seventh street, and Ellis and Lake avenues; for opening an alley between Douglas place, Vincennes road, and Bryant avenue.

GATES AJAR.

Ald. Buehler presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is dangerous to life and limb to allow gates to swing open on the sidewalks; and

WHEREAS, There is no ordinance at present to prevent said obstructions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be, and he is hereby, requested to prepare an ordinance to prevent the opening of gates or doors toward the sidewalk, and submit the same to this Council.

THE WELLS STREET TRACK.

Ald. Knickerbocker presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The tracks of the Chicago West Division Railway Company, on Fifth avenue, from Randolph street south to Van Buren street, and on Van Buren street from Fifth avenue west to the Chicago River, have, by the neglect of said company to keep the same in repair and perfect condition, become a dangerous nuisance to said streets, and a source of great inconvenience to the public having occasion to travel said streets; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, instructed to notify said Chicago West Division Railway Company of the dangerous condition of the said tracks, and to cause the said railway company to put the same in repair without delay.

DAMAGES WANTED.

Ald. Cullerton presented the following order, which was passed:

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby ordered to report at the next regular meeting, on the claims of A. S. Piper and J. G. Bronson for compensation for damages to their property, caused by removing the locks at Bridgeport.

ENGINE HOUSE LOT.

Ald. Bateham presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby, instructed to advertise for a lot, with a view to purchase, of not less than 44 feet front, and a depth of 100 feet, suitable for an engine-house to contain one steam fire engine, one hose cart, one hook and ladder truck, and stable room for five horses; to be located within one block of the crossing of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street.

WEST SIDE WATER WORKS.

Ald. Holden presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

WHEREAS, The great scarcity of water in the West Division demands at the hands of this Council some immediate action, to the end that all in that Division and that portion of the South Division not now supplied with this commodity; and

WHEREAS, an appropriation was made, bonds issued and sold in 1870, for the purpose of affording a better supply of water for the West and the portion of the South Division; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire and Water be, and they are hereby requested to report on the subject matter pertaining to this all-important matter at our next regular meeting.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Board of Police presented a request for a police station in the first precinct, which was referred to the Committee on Police.

A communication from the same board, enclosing a list of the location of hydrants which were needed, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water. Ald. Gardner insisted on having it sent to the board of Public Works, but was not successful.

The Corporation Counsel, in reply to a resolution of the Council, reported that the city had full authority to lease street ends abutting on the river, and advised that the city continue to lease them.

The Board of Public Works, in reply to a resolution of the Council, calling for a copy of their contract with Gamewell & Co. for fire-alarm boxes, stated there had been none made since 1864, a copy of which they would send when obtained.

The Board of Public Works also submitted ordinances for a gas pipe on Sixteenth street from Canal to Halsted, and a sidewalk on the north side of Crittenden street, in front of Lot 39, Block 21, Elston Addition.

GAS.

The special order, which was the ordinance to regulate the consumption of gas in street lamps, and define the duties of an inspector of gas-meters, was taken up.

Ald. Daggy presented a substitute for Section 16, fixing the pay of the Inspector at $3,000, and providing for one watchman at each engine house where there were test lamps, to receive $50 a year additional pay. The fees received by the Inspector to be put into the City Treasury daily.

Ald. Carney opposed the creation of any more offices.

Ald. Thompson thought a good man would save the city $15,000 a year.

Ald. Bond also thought it wise to have this system of inspection.

Ald. Gill doubted the advisability of the ordinance, and saw no reason to believe that the gas companies made dishonest bills.

Ald. Bowen moved to fix the salary at $2,400.

Ald. Daggy was convinced the fees collected would amount to $6,000. An inspection would save the city money, for he was convinced it had been robbed of money for years.

Ald. Bowen's amendment was adopted.

Ald. Daggy's amendment, as amended, was adopted,—yeas, 25; nays, 1,—Cardey.

Ald. Daggy offered a substitute for Section 17, providing that, if necessary, one or more additional inspectors may be appointed, whose pay shall be fixed by the Council, and who shall take the same oath, give the same bond, etc., as the Inspector. The territory in which the additional Inspector or Inspectors are to be employed is to be designated by the Mayor, Comptroller or Inspector.

It was adopted.

Ald. Powell offered a slight amendment which was adopted.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, a motion to waive the engrossment having failed—yeas, 20; nays, 19—and it was made the special order for Monday at 8 o'clock.

STREET ENDS.

The engrossed ordinance relative to the leasing of street ends, was taken up.

Ald. Stone offered the following:

Provided, That no lease shall be executed of any street end without a clause in said lease providing that suitable cisterns shall be placed in the centre of said streets, connected with the river and placed at the distance of at least fifty feet from the dock line; the cost of said cisterns shall be deducted from the first rent of said street ends.

Ald. McGrath moved to amend the amendment by leaving the location of the cisterns to the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Stone [illegible] accepted the [illegible]

Ald. [illegible] offered the following further amendment, which Ald. Stone also accepted:

Provided, [illegible] the Board of Public Works may rent the usual [illegible] [illegible] the lessees will pay [illegible] cisterns as said Board shall [illegible] direct.

The amendment as amended was adopted.

The ordinance as amended [illegible]

STREET SPRINKLING.

Ald. McGrath moved to reconsider the vote by which the order in relation to street sprinkling was adopted.

Ald. Coey moved to adjourn. The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 18; nays, 22.

Ald. McGrath renewed his motion.

Ald. Daggy moved to lay the motion on the [illegible]

[illegible] protracted discussion ensued as to whether [illegible] Grath's motion could be entertained. The rules of the Council were read in its support, and Ald. Dixon quoted from Barclay's "Digest of Parliamentary Law" to prove that it could not be entertained. There was a conflict between the rules of the Council governing the question and the law laid down in the digest, and the Chair, considering himself bound by the former, decided that the motion was proper.

Ald. Daggy appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained—yeas, 26; nays, 8.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 25.

Ald. McGrath renewed his motion.

Ald. Dixon moved that the motion to reconsider be postponed for one week.

The Chair would not entertain the motion.

A motion to order the previous question was agreed to,—yeas, 23; nays, 10. Powell and Dixon were excused.

The question was then put on Ald. McGrath's motion, and it was agreed to,—yeas, 19; nays, 16.

Ald. Holden moved to adjourn. The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 23; nays, 12,—and the Council adjourned.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Base Ball Matters at Home and Abroad—Coming Events on the Turf—The Prairie Shooting Club—Boating.

Base Ball.

THE GAME IN GENERAL.

This afternoon, the full Ætna nine, with Pinkham to pitch, will play a field nine, on the grounds at the corner of Van Buren and Laflin streets. All the good ball-tossers of the city are requested to be present to assist in making a strong nine for the field. In the evening the Ætnas will hold a meeting for the transaction of important business.

—The Phoenix Base Ball Club will hold an important meeting this evening. Every member is requested to attend.

—The Chicago Base Ball Park will be formally inaugurated on the afternoon of the 29th inst., by the Baltimore and Cleveland Clubs.

—The Boston and Troy Clubs will meet at Troy on the 24th—Friday next. Nelson, who has recovered, will play third base, and Godney centre field.

BROKE UP IN A ROW.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The second contest for the championship, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Baltimore Club, was played this afternoon. About 4,000 spectators were present. Owing to a decision of the umpire in the eighth inning, where the Athletics were at the bat, they refused to play, whereupon the umpire gave the game to Baltimore—9 to 0. The Athletics protested, and left the field amid great excitement.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Athletic	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	—8
Baltimore	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—7

CLEVELAND VS. BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Forest City Club, of Cleveland, to-day defeated the Atlantic's by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Forest City	1	0	0	0	5	7	0	2	0	—15
Atlantic	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	—7

MUTUAL VS. ROSE HILL.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Mutuals to-day defeated the Rose Hill College nine, of Fordham, by a score of 6 to 2. The game was splendidly played on both sides. It was finished in one hour and five minutes.

The Turf.

COMING EVENTS—BIG PURSES.

As an evidence of the fact that all interest in the sports of the turf is not dead in this country, we have compiled the following programme of coming events. Since the "invention" of horse racing, there never was a year when so much money was hung up in purses, as the present. The table below, it will be seen, is made up of announcements of "spring" and "summer" meetings only. When the purses for the fall meetings are added, together with the money that has already been run for in the South and East since the first of January, a sum not far short of $1,000,000 will be the result:

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Date	*Place*	*Purses.*
May 21 to 25	—Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	$1[illegible],600
May 28 to 31	—Prospect Park, L. I.	1[illegible],000
June 4 to 8	—Beacon Park, Brighton, Mass.	1[illegible],000
June 4 to 7	—Decker Park, Montreal	[illegible],600
June 4 to 6	—Amedia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.	[illegible],700
June 5 to 7	—Waverly, N. J., State Fair	[illegible],100
June 11 to 14	—Indianapolis, Ind.	[illegible],650
June 12 to 14	—Oswego Park, N. Y.	[illegible],500
June 18 to 21	—Lowell, Mich.	20,000
June 18 to 20	—Mystic Park, Boston	2[illegible],000
June 25 to 28	—Jackson, Mich.	12,000
June 26 to 29	—Hamilton, Ontario	[illegible],200
July 2 to 5	—Toledo, Ohio	[illegible],000
July 16 to 20	—Cleveland, Ohio	20,000
July 24 to 26	—Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.	1[illegible],700
Aug. 6 to 10	—Buffalo, N. Y.	65,600
Aug. 13 to 17	—Utica Park, N. Y.	2[illegible],000
Aug. 21 to 24	—Springfield, Mass.	[illegible],000
Total		$[illegible],650

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Date.	*Place.*	*Purses.*
June 1—6 days	—American Jockey Club, N. Y.	$2[illegible],200
June 4—4 days	—Central Illinois Association	1[illegible],000
June 29—5 days	—Monmouth Park, L. I.	2[illegible],000
July 13—6 days	—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	2[illegible],000
Total		$8[illegible],200

EN ROUTE FOR LONG BRANCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 20.—John Harper left here to-day with five horses, including Longfellow, by Adams' Express, *via* Short Line, for Long Branch. H. P. McGrath leaves to-morrow with six horses, including Susan Ann and Bazaine, and John McClay will follow them on Wednesday with his stable. They all go direct to Long Branch to prepare for the races, which will commence there on the 29th of June.

The Trigger.

PRAIRIE CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Prairie Shooting Club was held at Charley Kern's, No. 458 Wabash avenue, last evening, a full attendance honoring the occasion. In the absence of the President and Vice President Charley Kern presided. After the the transaction of the financial business, the club proceeded to the election of officers. The following are the officers elected:

President—Monroe Heath.
Vice President—W. T. Johnson.
Secretary—James John.
Treasurer—Joseph Butler.
Executive Committee—W. F. Milligan, Daniel T. Elston, and Alexander White.

Mr. W. H. Wachter was appointed Superintendent of the club grounds at Dexter Park.

The Board adjourned.

The club have now on hand 8,000 birds and are prepared for any amount of shooting. Birds are arriving daily from all quarters, and 10,000 more are expected within the next fortnight.

A match is proposed between Captain Bogardus and four of the best amateurs in the city on the following terms: Bogardus to shoot 200 birds against their 50 each. It will come off on Monday at Dexter Park, and will doubtless bring together a large number of sportsmen. Immediately after the closing of this match Bogardus will kill 50 birds in 8 minutes, from the plunge traps, loading his own gun.

NATIONAL SCHUTZENFEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Schutzenfest commenced yesterday at Highland, Ill., 30 miles east of here. Societies were present from Louisville, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Burlington, Iowa, St. Louis and various other places. The address of welcome was delivered by Adolph F. Bandelier, Vice President of the National Society, after which a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets, passing under numerous evergreen arches inscribed with mottoes, and out through a broad avenue skirted by trees, to Lindenthal, where the festivities are to be celebrated. Forty-four targets are there in a line, and every convenience and comfort is provided for a week's sport. Twelve thousand dollars' worth of prizes are to be awarded to the best marksmen. The meeting promises to be the best ever held. The State authorities of Illinois will be present, and two members of Congress, appointed as delegates, are expected.

Aquatic.

EXCITING DOUBLE SCULL RACE ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—This afternoon thousands of people visited Fairmount Park and the shores of the Schuylkill River adjacent, to witness the great contest between Coulter and Cavett, of Pittsburgh, and the Biglin brothers, of New York. The day was very disagreeable, the wind blowing fearfully, and for a long time it was doubtful if the race would take place. The contest was for $1,000 a side, and the distance five miles from the stake boat below the Reading Railroad bridge to the stake-boat on the upper side of the Junction Railroad bridge. The race was to have taken place at 3 o'clock, but Coulter having objected on account of the roughness of the water, it was postponed until 6:31. Three small steamers and a number of small boats were on the river, crowded with people. Benjamin Brady, of New York, acted as referee. The boats started fairly. The Biglin brothers wore blue caps and drawers, and white shirts. Coulter and Cavett wore simply red drawers, without shirts or caps. At the start Coulter and Cavett were ahead, but they went through the third instead of the second arch of the bridge, and lost 100 feet. This distance they were unable to regain, and the Biglin brothers came in at least 12 lengths ahead. Time, 32 minutes, 1 second. A large amount of money changed hands.

THE GREAT FOUR-OARED RACE.
From the London News, May 6.

The New York Atalanta four have been out twice every day since Tuesday, with the exception of Saturday, when, for some reason or other, probably on account of the great scullers' match between Eddy and Bagnall, they did not make their usual appearance on the river in the forenoon. Up to the present time, however, they have done no strong work, their practice having been confined to paddling, diversified occasionally with a few sharp bursts. When fairly extended they row beautifully together—their "time" being as nearly perfect as possible—and get a very fair pace on the boat; but they lack the dash and finish, which, according to our notions, form the essential of good rowing. It is but fair to state, however, that the boat they brought with them from America suits them very badly, being very much down by the stern, and they will probably show to much better advantage in their new ship, which is expected in the course of a week. The London men have arranged to commence strict training to-morrow, when it is possible their crew will be definitely made up.

ANOTHER REPORT.

LONDON, May 11.—It is remarked by some of the London papers that the crew selected by the London Rowing Club to row against the Atalanta crew, of New York, in the forthcoming international race, is by no means the strongest one which could have been selected. The *Echo* of to-day says, however, that it is amply strong to beat the American crew; who, however, attract a large crowd every afternoon to witness their daily spins up the river, among whom are many North countrymen who are more favorably inclined toward the Yankees than the Cockneys who infest the river by thousands whenever the four appear. To-day the new shell which was built for them in New York, and in which they intended to row the race, arrived at Hammersmith; but on inspection it was found utterly worthless, having been ruined during the voyage from bad packing. The accident will not, however, affect the race, as Dr. Wilbers at once ordered a boat to be built for the crew to practice in a few days before the race.

THE BIGLIN-COULTER MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—The pair-oared match between Barney and John Biglin, of New York, against Henry Coulter and Law Cavitt, of Pittsburgh, for $1,000 a side, which is to take place on the Schuylkill on Monday, the 20th inst., is exciting considerable interest here among the boating fraternity. The Biglin brothers, who have been practicing on the river since Monday over the five-mile course, are much admired, and have found many friends in this city. The money is all up, and in the hands of the stakeholder, John Morrissey, of New York.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Quarrel Between Sergeants Moore and Douglass.

An Officer "Docked" Five Days' Pay for Maltreating a Prisoner.

President Talcott and Police Commissioner Sheridan met yesterday afternoon, in full array, the former in his usual attitude with his feet on the table and his clothing unbuttoned.

Mr. Talcott declared that Mr. Amberg, Clerk of the West Side Police Court, was on the high horse, and fur must fly.

FULL FLEDGED.

The following policemen having served their necessary 60 days' probation, were appointed to the full duty of the police department: Albert H. Thorne, Lyman Lewis, Charles J. Johnson, David Barry, Patrick Minister, and Michael Quinlan.

INATTENTION TO DUTY ON THE PART OF AN OFFICER.

Officer George N. Leland, of the Union Park Station, was charged with inattention to duty and lounging on beat. Sergeant Bill Douglass prosecuted, and Sergeant Thomas Moore defended the accused.

The appearance of Sergeant Tom Moore was made an excuse for an investigation of Tom's standing on the force. Douglas said Sergeant Moore had been sent up to the Union Park Station as station-keeper by Superintendent Kennedy, but had been promoted to the rank of full sergeant by ex-Captain George Miller. Sergeant Moore admitted that so far as the sergeancy was concerned, a little ill-feeling existed between him and Douglass. He related an incident exhibiting the state of feeling. A man was arrested for something, the fine whereof was $5.

Sergeant Douglas: "I'll explain. The man was arrested for hitching his horse to a tree, the smallest fine for which was $10, and there wasn't only $10—so they fined him $5. [Chuckle.]

Sergeant Moore wouldn't have it so. The fine was five dollars, and he let the man out on a deposit of $10. When Sergeant Douglass came back later in the day, he said: "By ——, I won't have any —— —— son of a —— let out, by ——, ——, without I am here, ——," which utterances on the part of Bill Douglass tended to reflect unpleasantly on the judgment of Sergeant Moore, and scandalized him exceedingly. Therefore he thought an unpleasantness had a right to exist between him and Douglass.

The examination of an officer as to the conduct of Officer Leland was again sandwiched in.

Sergeant Douglass said he didn't do his duty.

Sergeant Moore testified that Sergeant Douglass had said so.

Commissioner Sheridan (addressing the Superintendent, for Mr. Talcott was conversing with outside parties) moved to dismiss the charges with instructions to the Superintendent to run the officers as they should be run.

Commissioner Talcott got through his business some ten minutes later, and, the motion being renewed, declared the charges dismissed.

Mr. Talcott sent for Sergeant Moore and said: "Mr Douglass, this Board is of opinion that you have transcended your duties somewhat."

Sergeant Douglass (setting down in the Secretary's chair)—"D—done what?"

Mr. Talcott—"Transcended your duties in not recognizing Sergeant Moore's authority."

Sergeant Douglass said he felt annoyed, and thought he had a right to do so.

Mr. Talcott said he had no right to call any man, woman or child a "son of a——." A —— was a dog, and it was wrong to call a man a son of a dog. So far as he (Talcott) was concerned, he never called any body by that name, and hoped his Sergeants would imitate him.

Sergeant Douglass said yes, he knew all about that, but would not swear he used that phrase.

He was directed "to fix things up right."

MORE REFORM.

The case of officer Allmendinger, charged with maltreating prisoner, mentioned in THE TRIBUNE a week ago, was again brought up. There were 13 witnesses.

Commissioner Talcott said: "Is that all; how many more, for the Lord's sake! Who is that lady? Are you a witness, Madam?"

Officer's Counsel. "She's a brother of the prisoner."

Commissioner Talcott. "Boys, pass that lady a chair—hold up your hand and be sworn,—are you a witness, Madam? You solemnly swear, &c,—all retire but one,—what does that woman want?"

Officer's Counsel. "She's an interested party."

The woman, witness, and interested party, took her seat, and the complaining witness proceeded to relate her woes, Commissioner Talcott meanwhile reading a letter.

Witness' counsel asked the witness if Allmendinger had ever asked him to treat?

The officer objected.

Mr. Talcott—"What's all that about? Repeat that question!"

The witness proceeded to say that Allmendinger wanted to borrow a dollar of him, and he refused to lend it. When, therefore, the officer arrested him a day or two subsequently, the former tied a string around his wrist, and nearly cut his hand off.

The officer said Bogett, the complaining witness, was making a speech in favor of a strike, and for that reason the arrest was made.

During the testimony Commissioner Talcott started out at one door, and the officer marched out at the other, to converse with witnesses.

It appeared from the testimony that "Jake," the complaining witness, was a bit of a wag, and a sort of pet among the men on the building, and as harmless as a kitten. At the time this fearful villain was accused of raising a riot, he was merely putting his hat up at auction.

The mark of the "come-alongs" on the young man's arm was plainly visible, though it was three weeks since the arrest was made.

Commissioner Talcott indignantly rebuked the officer, said he was drunk at the time; his countenance showed that he was guzzling beer all the time and making a tub of himself. It was such men who made the force a laughing stock, and disgusted the citizens. He thought it a shame and a flagrant disgrace.

Commissioner Sheridan said he guessed the officer had squeezed the "come along" pretty tight, and moved to fine him five days' pay.

The motion was agreed to by Mr. Talcott.

The Board adjourned.

A RED EXCURSION PARTY.

Twenty-six Sioux Chiefs, Braves, and Squaws on Their Way to Washington.

A party of Indian Chiefs, braves and squaws, numbering twenty-six, headed by the celebrated Chief Red Cloud, arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon, *en route* to Washington, in charge of Dr. Daniels, the Indian Agent at Red Cloud's Agency, thirty miles north of Fort Laramie, on the North Platte River. The trip is a significant one, as it is believed that its effect will be to prevent another outbreak among the Sioux. The direct occasion of the journey was the depredations committed in March last by about twenty warriors of Red Cloud's tribe, the Ogalalla Sioux, who stole a number of horses and killed a white man. These guilty Indians, although connected with the tribe, were rebels against Red Cloud's authority, and were looked upon as murderous outlaws. The atrocity was deeply lamented by Red Cloud, who was absent on a hunt to the northward when it occurred, and who, upon his return, at once applied, through Dr. Daniels, to the President for permission to visit the Great Father at Washington, and explain to him the nature of the occurrence and the circumstances attending it. The desired permission being granted, Red Cloud selected for his party a large number of Chiefs and braves who were strangers to the white man, excepting as his enemies, and many of whom, for the past sixteen years, until recently, have been hostile to the whites. His object in taking these Indians to Washington was to show them the great power and resources of the pale faces, and so convince them, and, through the tales they will tell on their return, their people, of the utter folly of continuing hostile. But two of the party, Red Cloud and Red Dog, have ever been to Washington before, or have ridden upon the railroad, and it is expected that great good will result from the journey. They are a fine-looking lot of red-skins in general, being cleanly clad, some in semi-civilized fashion, and others in their own costumes. It is said, however, that they are keeping their "best clothes" to wear in Washington. They have seemed to enjoy the trip hugely, laughing, singing, talking, and having a generally jolly time of it in the cars.

The party arrived about half-past 4 o'clock on the Rock Island & Pacific train, drawn by the superb locomotive "America," and proceeded in omnibuses to the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot, where, it was expected, that they would take the 5:15 train for Washington, but, as they were all ravenously hungry, the plan was altered, and they were all marched over to the Briggs House and treated to a hearty supper. Red Cloud, who had been in Chicago a short time previous to the great fire, manifested a deep interest in the remarkable changes which had taken place. At 9 o'clock last night they embarked upon the Fort Wayne train, and went on their way rejoicing. The names of the Indians are as follows, translated into English, only the first five being chiefs: Red Cloud, Red Dog, Little Wound, Blue Horse, High Wolf, Fast Bull, Little Wolf, Red Leaf, Afraid-of-the-eagle, Good Buffalo, Red Top, Two Elk, Big Foot, Lone Wolf, Poor Elk, High Bear, Day, Stabber, Leaf, Carry-the-crow-on-his-head, Hard Heart, Coyote, Hawk Eagle, and Thunder Hawk. The two squaws enjoy the euphonious titles of Ear of Corn and Dirty Face.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

This really elegant and comfortable place of entertainment, planned and erected within a fortnight, on Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington streets, was thrown open to the public for the first time last evening, and was densely packed with a fine looking audience of ladies and gentlemen, the former being on hand in great numbers. Hundreds of people were turned away, unable to gain admission, while every available inch of room inside, even to the broad and spacious promenade at the top of the circle, was occupied. The exterior presented a brilliant and attractive appearance with its hundreds of flaming gas jets and transparencies, while the interior scene, with the tasteful adornments and blaze of light, was none the less attractive. The auditorium is, of course, circular in shape, with ten tiers of seats descending to the ring, and capable of comfortably accommodating about 2,500 people, for the entire area is to be supplied with chairs, but half of which could be obtained in time for the opening last night. There were many other slight imperfections in the internal arrangements, but it was evident that the place is to be made a model of comfort and convenience. The performance last night was on a par with the establishment. It was elegant throughout, and in many respects brilliant. Under this head should be classed the pedestal gymnastics of Master F. Runnells, whose movements were so rapid as to literally shake the clothes off his body, resulting in an awkward predicament, which may be guarded against by stouter buttons. Signor Francis' juggling was an artistic performance, and Mr. H. Wambold introduced some striking feats in trapez balancing. The dancing horse "Lad Toe," under the skilful guidance of Miss Ella Stokes, was a gem in its line, and the posturing and contortion act of Mr. G. Wambold, the horizontal bar by the Leiseell Brothers, Kline and Mertz, the trapeze business of the Leiseell Brothers, and the double perche by Masters Fred. and Barney, were all received with great applause. But the finest feature of the evening—indeed, the finest thing of the kind ever seen in Chicago—was the exhibition of Mr. George Wambold's trained dogs and monkeys, which alone would repay a visit to the amphitheatre. There was manifest on the part of the management a determination to cater only to the best class of patrons by a careful regard for delicacy and refinement. Mr. Nixon gives assurance that such will be the rigid rule of the establishment, and he also promises to bring out from time to time novelties and varieties of the highest order of excellence. In proof of this, he announces for this evening the famous Yeddo Japanese Troupe, who are said to be altogether superior to all the Japs who have preceded them.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Joseph Murphy found a house full of friends to welcome his return to the Academy of Music last night. "Help" is the attraction, and is admirably produced by Mr. Murphy and the Academy Company. It will be continued through the week.

GLOBE THEATRE.

There was no change of programme at the Globe Theatre last night, "Friends" being continued by the Wyndham Company. The fact that there were strong attractions elsewhere will account for the falling off in attendance. "Friends" will yet hold its own before the week is well begun.

THE MINSTRELS

experienced the effect of two circuses and numerous other competitive attractions, but were not deserted by any means. The bill is a capital one, and the extra incitement required to keep up their end will certainly result in giving the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble boys their share of the patronage.

A STARTLING SENSATION,

not down in the bills, was afforded the residents of the South Side yesterday forenoon, during the progress of the street pageant of the Great Eastern Circus. When the procession had reached the intersection of Indiana avenue and Thirty-second street, by some mischance, the large Bengal tiger on the top of the triumphal car, broke his chain, and, before his keeper could prevent it, leaped to the ground and bounded across the open space in that vicinity. Encountering a cow, quietly grazing, the tiger sprang upon her and fastening his teeth and claws in her quivering flesh, began a hasty and voracious lunch off "warm beef steak." Before the poor cow was killed, the tiger was recaptured by his keeper, and safely returned to a cage which had been driven to the scene.

OUR DEAD SOLDIERS.

Meeting to Make Arrangements for the Decoration of the Soldiers' Graves.

There was a meeting last evening in the First Baptist Church Sunday School room, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, to make preparations for Decoration Day, which arrives every year on the 30th of May. The audience was composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Ransom Post, and of citizens, including a cheerful sprinkling of the fair sex.

Captain John Stephens, Coroner, called the meeting to order, and in a few minutes Dr. S. T. Emmons was elevated, by unanimous vote, to the position of permanent President, and C. G. Truesdale and G. T. Gold were made Secretaries.

After a conversational debate as to the best way of doing things, Captain Stephens, Captain Healy, General Joseph Stockton, M. Hughitt, Superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad, and Major Wood were appointed a Committee on Transportation.

The following Committee on Finance was elected unanimously: J. W. Preston, J. H. Bowen, George M. Pullman, D. A. Gage, J. Y. Scammon, C. H. Reed, Henry Greenebaum, S. H. Keene, J. V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell, Ira Holmes, L. Z. Leiter, Mayor Medill, Rev. Dr. Ryder, A. C. Hesing, Dr. Simmons, Miss Alice Mugent, Miss L. J. Kinsley, Miss S. A. Forsyth, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Fanny Smith, Miss Fanny Ruby, and Mrs. Higness.

Mr. Rutter had some doubts about the efficiency of the Committee they had appointed.

A gentleman inquired the probable cost of the decorations.

Mr. Rutter calculated on $500 covering everything.

Dr. McVicker, Colonel Eastman, and Mr. Rutter were charged to look after the music.

Captain Stephens, Mr. Rutter, Rev. Dr. Ryder, Mrs. Colonel Mulligan, and Mrs. W. H. Smith were appointed Committee on Programme.

Mrs. Colonel Mulligan, Mrs. Colonel Eastman, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Holden, and Miss Eliza Cherry were appointed to select a Committee of twenty ladies from each division of the city to look after the decorations.

The meeting adjourned until Saturday evening, at the same place, when everybody interested is expected to be there.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Sale of the French Contribution.

The second sale of pictures presented by the French artists to the Chicago sufferers, says the New York *World* of the 18th, "drew a full house at the Clinton Hall salesroom last night. The pictures sold did not fetch, on the average, as high prices as those of the first sale. The old picture by Horace Vernet, which had belonged to King Louis Philippe and was supposed to be worth $5,000 in gold in Paris, brought only $1,500. The following prices were obtained for the other superior pictures: 'The Mandolin,' Frederic de Madrazo (four inches by six), $950; 'The Prophet Elijah,' A. J. Mazerolle, $310; 'Industry,' Hughes Merle, $2,000 (to Mr. Osgood); 'After Breakfast,' Charles Moreau, $270; 'At the Mosque,' Albert Pasini, $425; 'Charity,' J. E. Saintin, $675; 'The Return from Market,' A. F. A. Schenck, $540; 'His Fortune,' A. Toulmouche, $700; 'His Charity,' J. B. Trayer, $420; 'A Persian Maiden,' E. Vernet Lecomte, $475; 'In the Country,' E. Verdier, $205; 'Fishing Boats Going Out to Sea,' A. Vollon, $210; 'Caravan in the Desert,' George Washington, $200; 'The Spring Time,' F. Willems, $925; 'A Spaniard,' J. Worms, $275; 'The Palace of the Doges,' W. Wyld, $260. Among the water colors, 'Coquette,' C. Brochart, brought $260; 'Soldier of the Time of Louis XIII.,' J. L. E. Meissonier, $2,275 (to A. T. Stewart) 'Smoker of the Time of Louis XV.,' G. J. Vibert, $350. The German contributions will be sold to-night."

Benevolent Firemen.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Volunteer Firemen's Benevolent Association, was held, last evening, in the office of Tax Commissioner Holden, City Hall Building, for the purpose of electing officers and appointing standing Committees for the ensuing year. Last year's officers were re-elected, as follows: J. L. Gerber, President; Thomas Miller, Vice President; D. J. Sweenie, Secretary; and C. N. Holden, Treasurer. The following Standing Committees were appointed: Finance—Miller, Bragg, Ferns, Schreiner, Berg. Membership—Benner, Hannis, Sweenie. Relief—West Division, Buckley, Haas, Courtney; North Division, Sweenie, Walter, Atzel; South Division, Blair, Gross, Schank.

Testing the Fire Ordinance.

The Constables of the Board of Public Works yesterday arrested and brought Justice Scully a number of persons charged with violation of the Fire Ordinance, their names being Daniel Moore, Peter Conley, Patrick Coonly, Edward Ryan, P. Carey, Nicholas McDonald, John McNamara, John McDonald, Richard Glassbrook, and William Reel. The testimony against them being conclusive, no attempt at a defence was made, and all were fined. Reel's case was appealed, and will be made a test case as determining the constitutionality of the Fire Ordinance.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 184 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 20.

Time.	*Ther.*	*Bar.*	*Wind.*	*Rain.*
Night preceding.	46° F	......	......	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	56	28.96	N.W., g	
2:00 p. m.	65	29.08	W., h	
7:00 p. m.	60	29.18	W., g	

Everything.

A meeting of the Ellsworth Zouaves will be held this evening in Masonic Temple Building corner of Randolph and Halsted streets.

—Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon, John Andrew, a painter, fell from the second-story of No. 21 West Madison street, fracturing his left leg and dislocating his ankle. Officer Butter took him home to No. 82 West Adams street.

—The building No. 190 Desplaines street was damaged by fire to the extent of $100, at 11 o'clock last night. An alarm was sounded from Box 251. The premises are owned by a Mr. Sheppard, and occupied by C. H. Clark as a harness factory. Amount of insurance unknown.

—The Jubilee Singers will repeat their popular concert at Union Park Congregational Church, next Thursday night. They had a crowded house last week and we predict, will have a still greater crowd this time. They are *sui generis*, and every one who has heard them is enthusiastic in their praise.

—It is Brother Panius, not Sanders, as printed by mistake in Sunday's paper, who is Superior of the Alexian Brothers in this city, and Dr. A. J. Baxter, not Barton, who was surgeon of the old hospital and will continue in the same capacity in the new one.

—The assailant of Edward Wolff, whose narrow escape from a violent death was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, has been arrested. His name is Henry Rippe, a carpenter, residing at No 280 Augusta street. He was arraigned before Justice Scully, yesterday, and remanded for further examination to-day.

—Daniel L. Harris, of Springfield, Mass., President of the Connecticut Valley Railroad; John Paine, of New York; Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland; A. W. Fairbanks, of the Cleveland *Herald*, and other gentlemen and ladies, to the number of twenty, passed through the city last evening on an excursion trip to California. They have chartered a Pullman car, and intend to be absent about six weeks.

—A cheeky individual, named William Lane entered the residence of William Moyer, No. 435 West Adams street, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to dress himself up in that gentleman's most valuable garments. Just as the thief was about leaving the house, Mr. Moyer knocked him down, and subsequently removed him to the Madison Street Police Station.

—The House of Representatives at Washington, on Saturday, passed a bill providing that the accounting officers of the Treasury be authorized and directed to transfer any indebtedness in the revenue account of Edmund Jussen, late Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, Ill., arising from the loss or destruction or non-taking of certain warehouse bonds from the distillery of Hass & Powell before the same was destroyed by fire, to the revenue account of his successor in office.

—The blue-coated meteor who used his revolver with such telling effect upon a spotted dog, near the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, last Saturday, is respectfully requested to cart away his game, or notify the Board of Health where the canine corpse can be found. The people who do business thereabouts are beginning to smell something which is not quite so far off as they wish it to be.

Correction.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your very flattering notice of our new elevator, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, gives me undue credit for courage and enterprise, all of which, doubtless, belongs to the Hollow Tile mentioned in the same article, our courage only leading us to look at the Tile. We have not decided upon their use; and my name, or that of my firm, in this connection, is entirely unauthorized.

By giving this a place, you will much oblige your friend, MURRY NELSON.

CHICAGO, May 20.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

Three Men Stabbed by a Bloodthirsty Ruffian.

One of the Parties Thought to be Mortally Injured.

A strange and unaccountable attempt to murder three inoffensive men was made last night, about 12 o'clock, at the corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue. The perpetrator of the deed succeeded in wounding all of his victims in a terrible manner, and one of them, it is feared, will not survive his injuries. The particulars of the affair, so far as could be ascertained, are as follows: Elijah Allen and Robert Clifford, of No. 130 Fourteenth street, and Robert Dixon, of No. 344 Fifth avenue, were drinking in a lager beer saloon at the corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue. Each was sober and well-behaved, and the best of feeling seemed to exist between them. They left the saloon together, and had proceeded but a short distance from it before they met a man whom they claim never to have seen before. Without provocation, or a word of warning, the stranger rushed up to the nearest of the three, who happened to be Clifford, and stabbed him in the left side under the ribs with a large knife. He fell to the ground with a loud cry. His companions were so paralyzed by the sight which they had witnessed that they were unable to take precautions to defend themselves from the unknown ruffian. The latter took quick advantage of them, springing upon and stabbing each in turn, Allen being cut above the left hip, and Dixon in the right side. As soon as the murderer had completed his bloody work, he ran away, leaving the three men lying on the street. They were found by some passers-by, who had them conveyed to the boarding-house of Mrs. McWilliams, No. 344 Fifth avenue, where Dixon lives. Officer John McGarry was then notified, and he subsequently arrested a suspicious looking man named John H. Foreman, who was skulking around Mrs. McWilliams' house. After having been taken into custody, he informed the officer that he was the criminal, and that he ought to be locked up. His wish was promptly complied with. Clifford, the one who, it is thought, will die, is a married man. The other two are single.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

"The Stone Which the Builders Rejected" Bids Fair to Become of Great Value and Utility.

Messrs. John V. Farwell & Co. are erecting, on East Van Buren street, a large stable, 80x100 feet, three stories and basement, the walls of which, two feet thick from bottom to top, are composed of concrete, the elements of which are one part Louisville cement and three parts sand, ashes, and the finer particles of burnt district *debris*. The stuff is mixed somewhat thinner than mortar, and is poured into the pine board moulds which shape the wall and at the same time broken brick and stone from the ruins are imbedded as thickly as may be in the concrete, which sets firmly in forty-eight hours, and in a few days hardens to the firmness of granite. It is then to be coated over with Portland cement, of which, also, all the trimmings are composed, the surface being so cut and pointed as to be almost indistinguishable from a handsome dark gray stand-stone of elegant finish. The cost of such a wall, while being far preferable to brick or stone for its fire-proof qualities, is not more than one-half of those materials, inasmuch as the *debris* costs nothing but the handling and sorting, while no skilled labor is required in the construction. Common laborers, worth $2.25 per day, are perfectly competent to do the work under proper supervision, but two or three carpenters being necessary to construct the moulds. Messrs. Farwell & Co. have set out to demonstrate that they can build a handsome, substantial, absolutely fire proof structure of this concrete, and as the success of the experiment is already assured beyond question, the knowledge of the fact is of the most vital importance to our builders as enabling them to use to excellent advantage the vast amount of broken brick, stone, ashes, sand, etc., which has heretofore been regarded as worse than worthless, inasmuch as a large expense was involved in carting it to the lake basin.

FOREIGN.

LABRADOR.

HALIFAX, May 20.—Harbor Grace papers contain details of a fearful disaster which occurred at Labrador on the 11th of March last. The brig Huntsman, Captain Robert Dawes, sailed for Harbor Grace with a crew of sixty-two men on a sealing voyage. When off Cape Charles, Labrador, on Saturday, April 20, in company with the Rescue, Vesper and Lord Clyde, and near Battle Harbor, the Huntsman forced ahead; a gale from the northeast suddenly sprung up, and she was driven upon the rocks. The night was pitch dark, and before the vessel struck three seamen saw the rocks and jumped overboard to try and save themselves, but were instantly killed by a rush of floating ice. The remaining fifty-nine took to the rigging, and in five minutes afterwards both masts went over, and only seventeen of the crew escaped. Of these seventeen all but three were variously hurt by having arms and legs broken and bodies bruised. They managed to reach the Rescue by crawling over the ice, a distance of half a mile. Forty-five men were lost, most of them leaving families at or near Harbor Grace. The other vessels escaped with but little damage.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 20.—It is stated that the attitude of the Government of France toward the Carlists, and the facility with which the retreating insurrectionists escaped into France, has caused a deep feeling of irritation on the part of the Spanish Government. Senor Garcia Leterres, the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, France, has arrived in Madrid. He comes for the purpose of formally complaining of the course pursued by the French authorities toward the fleeing Carlists. Detachments of Government troops continue to encounter Carlist bands in the disaffected provinces. The insurgents are invariably beaten and dispersed.

It is officially announced to-day by the Government, that desertions from the Carlist bands in the Province of Biscay have commenced. Many of the insurrectionists present themselves to the Government troops and give up their arms. More than 1,000 have already submitted. Uribari, a Carlist leader, is dead. Insurgent bands in other provinces are dispersing.

A report was current this morning that Don Romero Robledo, Minister of Public Works, had withdrawn from the Ministry, but it is denied this afternoon.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Havana letter states that dissatisfaction is increasing among the Spaniards with the course of Valmaseda, and his removal will be demanded.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Mail advices from Hayti state that an excitement was occasioned at Cape Haytl, on the 9th of April, by the landing of a boat's crew from the United States steamer Nantucket at Correnage for howitzer practice. General Alexis, Commander of the Department, chose to consider it a hostile act, and despatched troops to ascertain the reason of the landing of foreign guns, and remonstrated with the American Consul. At the request of the latter, Captain Carpenter re-embarked the guns and men, and proceeded to Port au Prince, where the Haytien Foreign Secretary made a demand on the United States Legation for instant reparation for the insult.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 20.—From later advices regarding the steamer Edgar Stewart, it appears that the Captain of the United States steamer Wyoming fully intended taking the Stewart to Key West, the port which she cleared for. The Cubans, however, protested against this armed occupation of their vessel in British waters, and forwarded their protest to the Governor, through the Collector of Customs, and it was reported yesterday afternoon that the Governor of the island had expressed the opinion through the naval authorities of Port Royal that such procedure on the part of an American vessel of war in an English harbor was hostile and a serious trespass. How far this is true cannot now be ascertained, but it is known that orders were issued by the Government there that the Edgar Stewart should be allowed to clear for wherever she pleased. What the Captain of the Wyoming did, with his armed guard, cannot be ascertained. At 6 o'clock the Edgar Stewart dropped down to Port Royal to take in the powder and guns which were taken out of her, closely followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Night coming on, the Wyoming, which will convey the Edgar Stewart to sea, took advantage of time to coal up. The taking on of the guns and powder will occupy the filibuster some hours, and there is evidently something in the wind. The Cubans, who have been spending a considerable amount of money, got disheartened when the Wyoming guard came on board the Edgar Stewart, and have been exceedingly anxious to find out whether the United States Government has approved of the proposal to carry them to Key West for trial.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, May 19.—Advices from Ceralvo to the 12th instant confirm the statement that Diaz is in Jalisco with 2,000. Galvi is his Chief of Staff. Juarez has ordered Corell to concentrate all his available forces at San Luis, and move to Guadalajara to operate against Diaz. Garcia de la Codena and Pedro Martinez have again started for Zacatecas. Donato Guerro is operating against Rocha in Durango. One brigade of the latter's forces had pronounced for Diaz and joined the revolutionists. Alatorie was defeated in the mountains of Pueblo by Mendes and Negrati. Trevino is holding his forces and awaiting an attack by Cevallos. The latter is in Reynosa, with his infantry and cavalry at Camargo.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Imperial Army Band, by consent of the Emperor, will sail shortly for America, to take part in the World's Peace Jubilee in Boston.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—Arrived—The steamship Hecla, from Boston.

PLYMOUTH, May 20.—Arrived—The steamship Thuringia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 20.—The steamship New York, arrived from New York.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The London *Telegraph* of the 11th mentions the death of another veteran companion of Sir Charles Napier, in the person of General Sir John Lysaght Pennefeather, G. C. B.

Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—About noon to-day the lower portion of the western walls of Jayne's building fell into Retreat alley, between Jayne's Block and Valler's Hotel, injuring three firemen—one fatally. The crash caused a rush among the spectators, and one man was knocked down on Third street and run over by a wagon loaded with iron, and seriously injured, one of his legs being crushed. Other persons in the crowd were injured during the panic.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The firemen injured by the falling of the walls of Jayne's building to-day were George Fletcher, John Daley, and David S. Bennett; the latter, it is thought, fatally. Total loss, $652,500; insurance, $321,500.

DETROIT, May 20.—Losses by the Flint fire on Saturday, $100,000; C. Roosevelt, livery and dwelling, $30,000; insurance $6,000. Draper & Son, $40,000; insurance, $8,000. Powell & Son, $8,000; insurance, $1,000. T. V. Andrews, tobacco, $6,000; insurance, $3,000. Whittle & Home, hardware, $15,000; insurance, $4,000. Total insurance for all sufferers, $67,000.

LACONIA, N. Y., May 20.—Appleton's Riverside Hosiery Mill was very badly damaged by fire and water this afternoon. Loss not stated.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist General Conference—The Book Concern Muddle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 20.—In the Methodist Conference, to-day, there was a violent debate. The cause of the trouble was the presentation by Dr. Currie, with an ill-timed motion to read, of a memorial to Goodenough, late Superintendent of the Printing Department of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern. Dr. Lanahan not only repelled the attack upon himself by Goodenough, but made a terrific onslaught upon the whole array of his persecutors. There was an exposure of family skeletons not at all edifying to the representatives of a powerful Christian Church, and the threatened revelations about the management of the Missionary Society, to use the words of a delegate, "demoralized the Conference." The contest came to an end by Dr. Lanahan's forbearance, the majority of the Conference having voted to hear him until he chose to stop. The conclusion of Goodenough's memorial was as follows:

"As showing the inspiring cause of the course pursued by Dr. Lanahan to break up the monopoly of Mr. Porter, as he terms it, I can put the Committee of the General Conference on the track for investigating a matter which may throw some light on his motives. Whether while he was moving to get rid of Mr. Porter and myself, he was not trying to procure a situation for his own son as a partner in the paper business, you may draw your inference. If desired, the names of parties who can furnish information will be forthcoming. My suit against Dr. Lanahan in the Civil Courts is for slander and libel,—much more aggravating than anything contained in his report. The terms used, as set forth in the complaint, are such as would shock the moral sense of the General Conference. How the minority of the Book Committee were betrayed into an intimation that the funds of the Book-Concern were being used to defray the expenses of that suit, I cannot imagine. I simply say that not one farthing has been given or promised by any party connected with the Book-Concern.

(Signed) "S. J. GOODENOUGH."

Dr. Lanahan then said:

"This is a repetition of the scenes enacted in the meetings of the Book Committee. When, as one of the agents of the Book-Concern, I made to that Committee a representation of facts which had come to my knowledge concerning the management of the Concern, a dishonest employe, whom I had felt it my duty to expose, would come in armed with a paper, attack me, and thus divert attention from the question before the Committee. I was aware of the coming of that paper, which has been carefully got up by the Senior Agent, Dr. Dupuy, and Goodenough. The Senior Agent has another paper to present making attacks on me. It is an extraordinary spectacle, Mr. Chairman, that I, a member of this body, and a man whose assigned duty it is to find out the wrongs and impositions perpetrated on the Church, should be pursued for exposing the wrong-doers, and that that man should be permitted to come here and utter slanderous allegations against me. He says that my purpose was to set my son up in the paper business. If he had stated that I had wished to make my son an atheist, it would have been equally true. I never thought of it. It is a pure invention of the Book Committee, gotten up by Goodenough and prompted by my associate and the editors of the official papers. These are the same men that prompted him in bringing suit against me in the Civil Courts. He dare not prosecute that suit. Had he done so, I should have opened the doors that have so long been shut,—the doors of the Missionary Society, whose treasury has been plundered. Should that suit ever come to trial, as I hope it will, I shall astonish the Church by the revelations I shall make concerning the men who have conducted it. If the General Conference has no desire to protect me, I must protect myself in the best way I can, by appealing to an honest and intelligent public. I am almost ready to predict that, before the wrongs are stopped by the Church, a revolution will be started that will affect every financial interest in the Church. The crimes in the Book-Concern are not ordinary crimes. An attempt to cover up or shield the criminals is made by attempting to destroy me. That attempt will fail, sir; and, if I believed I could get a direct investigation into the charges against your Missionary Society, I would present charges here to-day. I have been denied access to the books of that Society."

Brother Bryan, of Newark, called Dr. Lanahan to order.

Dr. Lanahan (excitedly): I am always out of order, sir; but this stock jobber and oil speculator is not out of order when he comes here and by authority of this body assails me. No, sir; he is not out of order. The man hired to superintend the affairs of the printing department of the Book-Concern makes over $120,000 in oil speculations, and after he is driven from the house, that Book Committee passes a resolution that he be reinstated. It was an attempt to degrade me and drive me out, and that resolution was passed at the instigation of my colleagues, the friend of this stock-jobber and speculator. The next attack I expect will be from that leather-thief, H. B. Hoffman, and the next from that Penitentiary-thief, James Porter. [Cries of order, and a few hisses.]

Dr. Lanahan. A preacher was incarcerated in a dungeon by a Prince whom he had upbraided for his licentiousness. The Prince ordered the preacher to be brought before him, and said: "If you will cease speaking against me I will release you." The preacher replied: "May it please your Majesty, you may control my body, but you cannot control my right of opinion." Will the Conference control my right to speak after the villainous report presented here this morning? [Cries of "No, no."] A report is to be presented this morning by Coulton's accountant, and that report demonstrates facts that if they had occurred in a corporated company, or in the business of a municipality or State Government, would have sent the perpetrators to the Penitentiary, or would have rendered them liable to that punishment. It shows the system of management which has been carried on in the counting-house of the Church for many years,—the manipulation of books, false entries, and fraud in every shape and manner that can be conceived.

Dr. Weakly, of Cincinnati, rose to a point of order. He said the Book-Concern is not on trial, nor are the agents before the Conference now. When the Special Committee shall report it will be time enough for Dr Lanahan to make a speech. Perhaps, however, we might as well let him go on, for he can't say worse than he has.

Bishop Ames said the Chair had ruled that Dr. Lanahan had a right to reply to anything in the paper read which concerned him.

Dr. Lanahan. I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that it is a spectacle unheard of in ecclesiastical history in this country, that an irresponsible man—a man, sir, who, according to the gentleman that attempts to vindicate his conduct, admitted that he did a great wrong in handing over the business of the Book-Concern to James F. Porter, a convict, known to him to be fresh from the walls of a Penitentiary. That fellow was spoken well of in the papers of the Church, and I abused. And yet these very papers deny me the right of defence; and here, on this floor, sir, men attempt to choke me down and deny me the right of speech. Mr. Chairman, if this body will take my word for it, it will save the Church trouble in the future. An investigation is demanded; not such as may be made in the recess of this body. Much may be done here, sir.

An appeal was here taken from the decision of the Chair, relative to the latitude which should be allowed Dr. Lanahan. The Chair was sustained, and Dr. Lanahan was admonished, at the suggestion of a delegate, not to allude again to the Missionary Society.

Dr. Lanahan. Two years ago, sir, when an editor of this body refused to publish a statement from me, but published two columns from the man Goodenough, he was notified by Dr. Hitchcock that whoever undertook to defend me would be put to the wall, and Dr. Hitchcook would have to put him there. That is a sample of the treatment I received. That is freedom of the press. A man guilty, to say the least, of breach of trust, and charged by me in the Civil Courts, in my response to him, with fraud, can have the use of the official press, but I must be denied it. And this man comes here, and, in extenuation of the scandalous oil speculations in the Book Concern, he makes a general attack on the ministers of the Church, that they have been engaged in oil speculations. Yes sir; some ministers were drawn into these miserable companies in the Book-Concern, and lost their money—were swindled out of their money. What would we say of the American Tract Society, or the Bible Society, if in one of those Societies an oil company should be organized with the senior agent for President, the Superintendent of the Binding Department for Vice President; the man in charge of the Printing Department, Secretary and Treasurer; the cashier a Director; the bookkeeper a Director; the clerk in charge of the store a Director; the employes of the house all mixed up in the dirty business? What would the Christian Church say that supported these institutions? What would the Methodist Church say, but that the men who have known these things should be swept into a tempest of fire. But the men who knew it,—the editors and assistant Secretaries—knew all about it for years, but never told the Church. These oil jobbers in the Book Concern, when I tried to bring up the fraud that was the result of these scandalous proceedings, these gentlemen all combined to crush me, and in the interests of Goodenough, who, according to the assistant editor of the *Advocate* and my associate, is a man of excellent worth and virtue. I say, Mr. Chairman, it is an offense against the civilization of the age, that the official press should be prostituted by a set of plunderers of the Church, and it will be a still greater offence if the General Conference will stand by and allow the continued perpetration of these wrongs.

Secretary Harris. If Dr. Lanahan alluded to me when he used the term Assistant Secretaries, in regard to Assistant Secretaries knowing of oil speculations, and so forth, and concealing it from the Church, I have only to say he has been entirely misinformed. I know nothing whatever about the matters alluded to by Dr. Lanahan.

Drs. Curry, Hitchcock, and Hodgson were on their feet waiting for Dr. Harris to get through. The quick eyes of Bishop Simpson rested first upon Dr. Hodgson.

Dr. Hitchcock rose to a personal explanation. He denied having threatened to help anybody to the wall for sustaining Dr. Lanahan.

Dr. Curry denied having refused to give Dr. Lanahan a hearing in the *Advocate*. He had refused to insert nothing but Dr. Lanahan's Baltimore speech. Dr. Curry further denied any knowledge of the oil speculations.

Dr. Lanahan reminded Dr. Curry that he had refused to insert a statement which Dr. Lanahan had proposed to sign, after the first allusion to the Book-Concern irregularities in the daily press.

Dr. Curry said that no paper had been presented to him for insertion on that occasion. Dr. Lanahan simply made a proposal, and he (Curry) endeavored to dissuade him from carrying it out.

Dr. Gilbert Havens, of New England, said: "I don't wish to say anything on this question whatever, but I feel called upon to make an explanation concerning one gentleman referred to in the remarks of Brother Lanahan, which should have been made by another brother than myself; but he is not a member of this delegation. It is that one gentleman referred to, had the misfortune to be a penitentiary convict. I don't deny that he was a convict; but I could say in palliation, that his offence was more technical than otherwise, and that the Judge, jury, and Prosecuting Attorney were so convinced of this, that they petitioned the authorities for his immediate release, and he was released.

Dr. Coulton. "I rise to a question of privilege. I did not wish to take up the time of the Conference at present. I never saw the paper of Goodenough's till it was in print, and a copy was handed to me a short time ago. I never knew it was in existence. I did the best I could to prevent the civil suit, and I will only add that his charges to-day are characteristic of numberless assertions he has made in reference to me. This closed the debate.

The *Sun*, of to-morrow, says: "The M. E. General Conference will to-day perform its most important work. Eight Bishops are to be elected. The South ask for a Bishop. Europe asks for one, and the colored brethren think they ought to have a Superintendent of African descent. The Southern men mentioned as having the best chance, are Dr. Nelson, and Dr. Erasmus R. Fuller, of Georgia. D. E. Cobleigh, of Holston. Dr. Newman, of the Metropolitan church of Washington, is also a candidate for the Episcopacy, and President Grant is said to have expressed anxiety for his election. It is certain that when Vice President Colfax was in Brooklyn he made an arrangement that Newman should preach in Dr. Talmadge's Church during the session of the Conference, and Newman has preached in accordance with the arrangement. There is nothing of a business nature to call Dr. Newman to Brooklyn, as he is not a delegate; nevertheless he has been present at the sessions of the Conference, and spared no effort to ingratiate himself with the brethren. A flattering notice of him has also appeared in the official paper. If the Methodists want such a Bishop they ought to have him, but Grant is too poor a President to be a good Bishop-maker. However, it would be a good thing to put Dr. Newman where he would have something else to do besides trying to run the Government and elect knaves Senators."

The Committee on Education presented a report which, after referring to the assaults of the Romanists on common schools, concluded with resolutions to oppose to the utmost the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. After some discussion, the report was referred.

Resolutions were offered fixing Thursday as the time for appointing the place for holding the next General Conference; proposing a change in the ritual for the baptism of infants; substituting two Boards of Publication, one of ministers and the other of laymen, who shall meet once in three months and have general supervision over all publishing interests of the Church, and for the election of a provisional Bishop.

Annual Meeting of German Baptists at Smithville, O.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SMITHVILLE, O., May 20.—The annual meeting of the German Baptists met with a severe loss by the storm of Saturday night. The canvas covering was blown down, and torn badly in hundreds of places, Sabbath morning finding them without a shelter of any kind, save that offered by the surrounding barns and houses. There was preaching during the day at every church within four miles of the ground, and at several places on the ground. The arrivals by rail are still large. To-day scores of men and women are busy repairing the canvas, &c., and with no further bad luck Tuesday will see them all under roof and the meeting organized.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, May 20.—The Presbyterian General Assembly has been occupied chiefly this morning with the reports of the standing Committees on Ministerial Education and Publication, which were both adopted. The report on sustentation, which affirms the success of the past year's efforts and commends the object anew, is now under discussion, and Dr. Jacobus is addressing the Assembly. Delightful social receptions were given on Saturday evening to the members of the Assembly and their friends, by James F. Joy, Jacob S. Tarrand, Hovey K. Clarke, and Frederick Wetmore, Esqs.

DETROIT, May 20.—The Assembly this afternoon adopted the report of the Standing Committee on Sustentation.

The most exciting discussion thus far took place this afternoon, on the report proposing a change in the basis of representation in the Assembly. The subject was still before the house when it adjourned.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod discussed the increase of efficiency of the Sabbath School, and received an encouraging report from the Committee on Signs of the Times.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A CHARACTERISTIC OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Horace Greeley, having received news of the death of his uncle, writes the following characteristic obituary in to-day's *Tribune*:

"John Greeley died at Londonderry on the 16th inst., aged 88 years, 5 months, and 5 days. He was the last survivor of thirteen children born to Zaccheus and Esther Senter Greeley. His father died in his house some twenty years ago, aged 84. His last surviving brother, Zaccheus, father of Horace Greeley, died at Wayne, Erie County, Pa., Dec. 18, 1868, aged 86. John Greeley lived temperate in all things, an upright and respected farmer, and was in the full enjoyment of his faculties until a few days before his death. Always a Democrat in politics, he was a stern upholder of the War for the Union."

STOCKS.

The general stock market appeared to be controlled during the day by the same influences which characterized Saturday's dealings, the volume of business having been quite nominal during the morning hours, only Pacific Mail, Chicago, Columbus, and Indiana Central, with a sharp rally in Erie, having been the more prominent considerations of the early business. A few sales in Rock Island, Union Pacific, and Ohios at improved figures will cover the additional morning transactions. In the afternoon, however, a decidedly better distributed business was evinced, and a much stronger market was developed, with Pacific Mail, C. C., and I. C., Western Union Telegraph, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Erie, Lake Shore, and Northwestern common as the more prominent specialties. Erie preferred was also eagerly sought after, and rose to 87, at the close. There has been during the late bear raid quite an important short interest put out, in anticipation of the usual summer dullness, and this fact has been reflected in the borrowing demand for Pacific Mail, which loaned at 1-32 per cent per diem. Erie and C., C. & I. C. also commanding ⅛ per cent premium. In the remainder of the list there was no special feature, and the day has been signally free from the usual Washington and London gossip. The market will probably be advanced for a short turn, and to frighten the shorts into covering at the lowest. The so-called knowing ones thus predict, but shrewd operators will await further developments before they take the chances on either side. Prices closed up strong.

THE MONEY MARKET

ruled quiet and easy throughout the day at 5 and 6 per cent during the forenoon, and nominally at 4 this afternoon, the turn of the market favoring the borrower. Prime business notes moved on the basis of 7 to 10 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

have been dull but generally steady, closing on the bases of 115⅛@115¼ for '57s. The dealings have been small all over, the depreciation of foreign quotations doubtless checking business.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MURDERER VOGT.

NEW YORK, May 20.—It is probable that Carl Vogt, accused of murdering Chevalier de Bianco, in Belgium, some months ago, will be surrendered to the Belgian authorities.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

The case of Vanderbilt *vs.* the Erie Railroad came up to-day, before Judge Daly on a demurrer to the complaint. The suit is for $115,000, being on coupons for two years on $1,950,000 of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, interest on which was granted by the Erie Railroad in October, 1867. The question involves the guarantee of some five millions of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road alone.

MASONIC.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, will be held here at Apollo Hall on the 4th of June.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE,

following the example of the Stock Exchange, have adopted a rule for opening at 10 and closing at 4 o'clock during the summer, except Saturdays, when the closing hour will be 3 p. m. Members doing business outside these hours will be fined.

DIED.

Ex-Mayor Samuel Smith, of Brooklyn, died to-day, aged 84.

BEECHER ON STRIKES.

Henry Ward Beecher preached last night on "Labor Strikes," in which he said that in this unanimous rising of the laboring classes he recognized one of the most promising signs of the times. He compared capitalists to the herd of swine into which the unclean spirits had entered. He considered the strikers' demands perfectly just and reasonable, and was in entire sympathy with the movement.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The threatened split in the International Society took place yesterday. The Federal Council met in the morning and held a very stormy session. Sections Two and Ten (both French—the former the oldest in the country) presented their withdrawals, and a scene of confusion ensued. Excited speeches and mutual recriminations were with difficulty restrained by the Chairman and the more considerate members. The difficulty seems to be the failure of the offending sections to endorse the ultra views of the party who were responsible for the recent Presidential nomination (Mrs. Woodhull) at Apollo Hall. Several other sections are dissatisfied for the same reason. An announcement was made of a split among the Internationals of London and the formation of a New General Council, to be called the "Universalist Federalist Council."

THE STRIKES.

The strike of the various trade organizations for the enforcement of the eight hour law is virtually over, and has been attended with complete success. The bricklayers resume work tomorrow. The boss carpenters, at a meeting tonight, endeavored to compromise on nine hours, but the men held out, and finally the eight hour rule was conceded. The boss cabinet-makers have given in, as have also the brick-makers and stone-masons. The grinders and polishers, and some other minor organizations intend to strike to-morrow.

UTAH.

Large Sales of Mining Property—Salt Lake Items.

SALT LAKE, May 20.—There were important sales of mining property to-day, in the Camp Floyd, and Tintic mining districts. One transaction covered $100,000 cash, and $400,000 in four months, monthly installments.

Secretary Delano and party left for the East this morning.

Large numbers of Pittsburgh capitalists are in town negotiating for mines.

Arrivals of strangers are increasing daily.

Stage lines to the mining camps are all overcrowded with passengers.

In a heavy storm, yesterday, a dwelling was struck and badly damaged by lightning.

Extensive freshets prevail from the melting snow on the mountains.

Efforts are making to obtain a further reduction of freight on ores East.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The railroad from Belleville to O'Fallon will be finished this week.

—The Rev. M. L. Williston was, last Friday evening, installed over the First Congregational (Edward Beecher's) Church, at Galesburg; sermon by the Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago.

—The warehouse of E. H. Rood, containing 5,000 bushels of corn, owned by Krum & Robinson, and two Illinois Central freight cars, were destroyed by fire, at Bloomington, Sunday morning. Loss, $3,000.

—Mr. Byington, of Quincy, while being driven about in Galesburg, on Saturday, was thrown from the carriage, and so badly hurt that, at last accounts, he was not expected to live.

—The Iroquois *Times* says:

Residents of this township have come to us with the statement that copies of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* had been poked into their boxes, and, on inquiring what it meant, were urged to take them without charge. Most of these victims say they do not want a paid organ of the office-holding gang.

—At Jacksonville, on Saturday, the Rev. William H. Milburn obtained a decree of divorce from his wife, from whom he had been separated for several years. The ground upon which he obtained the divorce was desertion. Mrs. Milburn was formerly a beautiful belle of Baltimore, Md., and was united in marriage to the "Blind Preacher" while he was Chaplain to Congress.

WISCONSIN.

A large woollen mill is to be erected at Manitowoc.

—The first bale of raw cotton for the Waupaca factory was brought to town last Wednesday.

IOWA.

Council Bluffs will borrow $100,000 for municipal improvements, fire engines, cisterns, sewers, etc.

—Judge Rosecrans, of Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo County, has bought the *Independent*, and will run it himself.

—The Burlington & Missouri Railroad is setting a double row of white willows as a windbreak along 200 miles.

—Last Saturday evening, two boys, named Herman Trilk and Willie Schmidt, were drowned in the river opposite Dubuque; and, on Sunday afternoon, three young people—Kate Louigan, Nellie Conley, and James Beck—were drowned in Lake Peosta, near Dubuque.

—An incendiary fire at Iowa Falls, Sunday night, destroyed the brick storehouse of Woodworth Brothers. Loss, $4,500.

—A fire at Marion, Monday morning, destroyed the photographic gallery of Mr. Grove, the produce and commission house of Busby & Elliott, the boot and shoe store of W. W. Thomas, the grocery store of D. F. Whipple, and the Farmers' Hotel, Mr. Kolosky, proprietor. The loss aggregates $15,000, and the insurance about $9,000.

—Dr. Luther Penn, of Mount Vernon, and Mrs. A. P. Darwin, wife of C. Benjamin Darwin, of Burlington, have been appointed by the Governor as two of the Visiting Committee for the Insane Hospitals, under the new law for the protection of the insane.

INDIANA.

Lafayette has 79 licensed bars.

—A Layfayette lawyer is said to have made $20,000 in a late wheat speculation in Chicago.

—The New Albany Postmaster, who is candidate for Congress, is Voyles, not Vogles.

—Charles Lauder, of Hendricks County, brags of a lot of ten heifers, 2 years old, that he values at about $4,000.

—The Cannelton *Reporter* was, a short time since, a Democratic paper. Its editor, Major Dela Hunt, died, and the paper was sold to his wife. It has now become an uncompromising Grant paper.

—The champion married and divorced man of Indiana, who resides in Warsaw, has just been divorced from his ninth wife, and yet he is not happy.

—A human skeleton lately found near Fort Wayne is supposed to be that of one Wixon, whose wife was the mistress of Joseph Worden, leader of a gang of desperadoes. The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says:

The people of Springfield Township admit their fear of Worden, for every man that has crossed his path has been the loser. Hate blacker than perdition follows. Their barns are burned, their orchards are girdled, their stock die off, and they themselves are finally compelled to remove from the locality to mend their *luck*.

MICHIGAN.

The losses by the fire at Flint, on Saturday, aggregate $140,000; insurance, $50,000.

—The Grand Rapids branch of the Alden Fruit-Preserving Company was last week served with notice of infringement and enjoined to stop.

—Major George C. Hopper, of Jackson, has been appointed Superintendent of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad.

—The old block-house built by Colonel Francis Navarre, in 1774, which served as the headquarters of General Winchester at the massacre of the Raisin, in 1813, is now being torn down.

—Henry Miller, a convict in the Penitentiary at Jackson, has been informed of the death of his father, and his own inheritance of nearly a million dollars, which he may proceed to enjoy in August.

MINNESOTA.

William D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, is building an immense saw-mill at Aknoa.

—The Hastings & Dakota Railroad will, this season, be completed to Glencoe, 74 miles.

—The libel suit of Governor Austin against James J. Green, of the St Anthony *Democrat*, was taken up for trial at Minneapolis, last Thursday, before Judge Vanderburg. The libellous article charges the Governor with a corrupt motive in the division of railroad lands under the act of 1870. The Governor testified in his own behalf, on Friday.

—The warehouse at Lake City, owned by W. F. Davidson and H. D. Kellogg, was burned on Sunday. Loss, $10,000.

MISSOURI.

Jacob Schroner's flouring-mill, at Manchester, 30 miles from St. Louis, was burned Friday. Loss, $30,000.

—At least 5,000 persons witnessed the execution of Charles Waller, at Marshfield, Webster County, on Friday, and the man "died game." About three years since, Waller murdered a family with whom he was travelling West, sold their team, and escaped to Minnesota, where he was arrested.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. John Wood sails for Europe Wednesday.

—The Rev. Dr. Merrill Richardson has been forced by ill health to resign the pastorship of the New England Congregational Church, in New York.

—Manton Marble, editor of the New York *World*, has returned from the South in improved, though still impaired, health.

—The young man, Daniel Webster Appleton, frightfully burned, last week Monday night, while lying drunk in a lock-up near Boston, was still alive on Friday, and it was thought he might recover. He is the youngest son of Daniel Webster's beloved daughter, Julia, who married into the wealthy Appleton family. She and her husband have been dead many years. The young man, though only 26, has been for years a confirmed drunkard.

—The Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of Philadelphia (formerly of Chicago), expects to sail for Europe in June, his people having given him five months' leave of absence, and $5,000 for the travelling expenses for himself and family.

—The nomination of the Marquis de Noailles as Minister to Washington seems to meet with a considerable degree of favor at the hands of the French Republican editors. He is considered in every way the superior of Jules Ferry, whose appointment was at one time looked for as an event sure to occur.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and irregular; No. 1 red winter held at $2.05; No. 2, $1.96. Corn quiet at 60c. Oats steady at 50c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and firm at 20@20½c for car lots; 21@22c for trade lots.

The Massacre of a Family in Martinique.

From the New York Tribune, May 17.

Captain Patty, of the schooner Flirt, who arrived in this port on Wednesday night, from Martinique, West Indies, brings intelligence of the massacre of a family numbering ten persons, on May 2, in the French settlement of St. Peters, on that island. A *gens d'arme*, patrolling the village early on that day, saw three men escaping stealthily in the darkness from John Fougier's house and hastening toward the beach. He obtained assistance, and, launching a whale-boat, followed the fugitives, who were then in a sail-boat. They were overtaken and handcuffed after a desperate struggle. John Fougier's house was then examined. John Fougier, Jr., his wife, and four children, lay weltering in blood. John Fougier's head had been cut off with an ax, and a daughter, who had evidently been awakened by the noise, lay on the floor in a pool of blood. William Fougier had been shot twice through the head, in his room, and the body of Jean Fougier lay in another room, with terrible gashes in the head and breast, and shot wounds in the stomach and neck. Ten bodies in all were found in the house. The family had inherited 6,000,000 francs from relatives in Bordeaux, France. The assassins were Louis Berthemy, an heir under the will, and two desperadoes who had accompanied him from France. Berthemy had contested in the French courts the will of John Berthemy, by which a large fortune had been left Marie Berthemy, the wife of John Fougier, and the courts, after a tedious litigation, had decided in her favor. John Fougier had refused in France to consent to any compromise, and it is supposed that Berthemy plotted the massacre of the entire family in order to obtain possession of the property. The alleged murderers have been sent to France for trial.

—The Missouri State Senate met, to-day, as a Court of Impeachment to investigate the charges against Judge Lucas, one of the Circuit Judges of the State.

—Adam Nelson was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Tom Allen, the pugilist, in the saloon of the latter, in St. Louis yesterday.